THE LIBERATOR

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

STALAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

ROBERT F. WALLOUT, GENERAL AGENT.

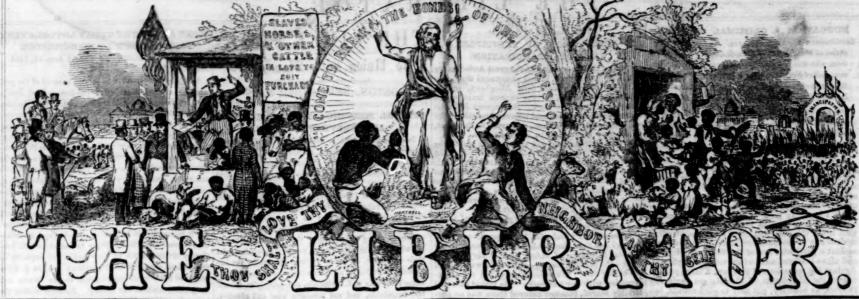
Tiexs-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum Tre copies will be sent to one address for TEN ment be made in advance. ittances are to be made, and all letters

the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to ed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. sements making less than one square ine times for 75 cents-one square for \$1 06. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, nia and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auweire subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial se, but are not responsible for any of the debts DOT. VIL :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and columns of The Liberator, both sides of

on are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXIV. NO. 36.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manhind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

F 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DERIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the sec

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGIFIVE SLAVES-AD engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

entation for sLAVES-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREST

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1051.

adious and scandalous as the demands are, s and scandard of the northern democracy, the ac-icks of the northern democracy. et of Hayti, Dominica and Porto Rico, and as slave States, after the reduction of ave States, after the Fedderich of avery—the conquest and purchase with a view to the erection of slave of California from a free to a slave ew Mexico with a slave constiof New Means of Polygamy and Slavery, the Douglas idea of popular sovslave States-the re-estab e Trade to stock the south with nion with Brazil to perpetuate the le; and, as the Washington corres-ladelphia Gazette declares to be the th. viz: " the passage of a sef slavery—the repeal of all chibiting the taking of slaves of Senators by cutting off the repof part of the States-and, a modification

slative and executive power. ctly agree with the Star that these deis, but monstrous as they are, will have to submit to them, and more g up so many anties, and making such generally about the passage of the lery, we have got to be the awfullest fire-eater; and we now not only insist fulfillment of the whole bill of indictarged above by the Star, but the followin addition thereto, viz of all the West India Islands, Yusico, Australia and Africa. That Conall forthwith pass a law, giving a hundred ist that will steal from Brazil, or any other foreign governng him into the United States, and ave of him. That California, Oregon, necticut, and Massachusetts shall be slave States, or be turned out of the That Congress shall also pass a law, that itionist and free-soiler that dares to be a for any office either of honor, trust or r no one shall ever be President of the s, or member of the Cabinet, or gover-tate, or foreign minister, or Charge d'orth of the Potomac, and that all ates shall be governed by vicerovs or sa-

consul, or secretary of legation, that That the fugitive shall be so amended, that for every slave heretofore absconded, or that may hereafcond from the South, two other niggers shall red to the owner of each, and also \$10 a every day that said slave may have been to be paid out of the pockets of those pious olitionists, whose ancestors used to steal s from Africa, and bring them over to this y and sell them; and the pockets of Seward, Giddings, Wendell Phillips, Chase, Wade, Sumner, Lewis D. Campbell, and Theodore If these few trifling amendments are im made to the constitution and legislation ountry, we don't know but we may be ingoing to wait any length of time about aw, proposed above, stand in place of abolitionist was offered a hundred dollars nigger he stole from Africa, and brought outh, we should soon have just as many as candidly admit that these demands are mon-

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s, but still we insist upon them, and we are city satisfied that the North will accept them. this, that men who stole niggers from Afri-ty-five or a hundred years ago, and brought over to this country, and reduced them to sla-and who invented all the horrors of the midsage; who now think that they are doing rvice when they can steal southern properd succeed in concealing it in the inhospitable of Canada, and leaving it there to starve see: who think it a less crime to murder a men in cold blood, and leave their wives widand their children orphans, than to civilize and satianize a heathen nigger, and make him assemble the cold of the cold o his race; who teach men to trample the fun-tal law of their country, the Christianity of ble, and even the Almighty himself, under her than to recognize the constitutional a slaveholder; who go to Congress, and efore God and the world to support and a the constitution of the United States on a the constitution of the United States on , and on the next declare that they will not and maintain it, and thus blacken their ith all the guilt and pollution of moral, if all perjury; who teach our southern slaves perfectly justifiable in cutting the eir masters, in knocking out the brains t masters, in knocking out the oranic rasters' children, and violating their masters and daughters, and even encourage them of thereby they can obtain their freedom; acourage peaceable, quiet, contented and slares, to leave the homes of their infancy, ves and children, and seek a refuge be abolitionists at the North, where they be the privilege of lingering out a few and then die amongst vermin, pollution, crime and misery; who make a systematic a the institute of the line in the line in the line is the line in the line is the line in the line is the l n the institutions of neighboring and con-d States, upon whose industry they are in-for half their wealth, and without which sorgeous dwellings would be the receptacles minals and paupers, who systematically obtained execution of the constitutional laws of and, and who pride themselves upon harassand, and who pride themselves upon harassand mortifying southern gentlemen when they
quest of their property; we say that the
who did and who do these things, will accept
terms of our southern platform, which we have
pat in print for the especial benefit of the
and which all southern men are bound to
d spos and support. We mean, that they will
pt the terms laid down or any other terms if

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Macon (Ga.) Republican.

HE DEMANDS OF THE SOUTH UPON
THE NORTH.

We cut the following from the Western Sur, an objectively paper, published in Lebanon, Ohio:

THE NORTH OF THE SOUTH UPON THE NORTH.

We cut the following from the Western Sur, an output of the star based to deeply, we beg leave to call its attention to its own description of what they are, and what they will do—but we leave it out, for really we do not wish the South to know what a contemptible opinion the Star has of its what a contemptible opinion the Star has of its

own countrymen.
Well, the Star is now in possession of our platform; we wish it to deliberate upon it maturely, and let us know what it thinks of it by next tele-

CONDITION OF THE PUGITIVE SLAVES IN

CANADA.

If an abolitionist succeeds in stealing a slave from his master, and placing him beyond chance of capture. in Canada, he thinks he has done something deserving of high laudation. If the deed were done purely out of consideration for the welfare of the negro, and means were taken to render the fugitive as comfortable when free as he was when in slavery, some palliation might be found for the dishonesty of the transaction. The fact is, however, that the abolitionists are not in the least solicitous about the well-being of the negroes. In for the dishonesty of the transaction. The fact is, however, that the abolitionists are not in the least solicitous about the woll-being of the negroes. In running them off, their only desire is to spite the South. The fugitives may starve, for all they care; and nearly starve a great many of them undoubted by do. Parker, Phillips, Garrison and their followers, will do almost anything to aid a slave in escaping from his master; but who ever heard of any of this set advancing a dime to support a fugitive, when, as is often the case, he finds it impossible to support himself? No one has yet; and in all probability, no one ever will. Abolition philanthropy extends not as far as that. Charity is a virtue with which the professors of extreme anti-slavery views are wholly untinotared.

The Albany Argus of Monday last, under the head of 'Starving Fugitive Slaves in Canada.' publishes the following:

We have received a circular, calling attention to the condition of fugitive slaves in Canada. It is signed J. J. Rice, Amherstburg.

It states that they are in great want and destitution, and in need of bedding, flannels, and clothing generally suited to the climate; fond, medition of the fugitive slaves are want and destitution, and in need of bedding, flannels, and clothing generally suited to the climate; fond, medition of the fugitive slave law, or the slavery part of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It knows that it cannot be done, and so fears nothing the states that they are in great want and destitution, and in need of bedding, flannels, and clothing generally suited to the climate; fond, medition of the fugitive slave law, or the slavery part of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It knows that it cannot be done, and so fears nothing to the repeal of the Missouri compromise law, will the fugitive slave law, or the slavery part of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It knows that it cannot be done, and so fears nothing to the repeal of the Missouri compromise law, will the sound there of the condition of fugitive slaves in Canada

of the 'Nebraska iniquity' be only returned to Congress in the fall election. Great is humbug! -Detroit Free Press.

INTEMPERANCE AND SLAVERY.

We clip the following from the Lexington (Ky.) Star, as an indication of the tone of the 'chivalry.' In mentioning the Massachusetts State Temperance onvention, the editor says :

But Mr. White and Mr. Hoar were not the on but Mr. If the and Mr. Hoar were not the on-ly shining lights of the occasion. There were oth-ors who gave vent to the brilliancy of their elo-quence and the fervor of their zeal in the cause.— * Red nosed shepherds 'and 'reverend Chadbands' ministers of hell, dressed in the livery of heaven, who, in the name of the Almighty, had impiously protested against the Nebraska bill, and preached against the Fugitive Slave Law, were there, in abundance, denouncing the principles and the practices of their rum-selling and slave-trading practices of their rum-selling and slave-training ancestors. Dr. Dwight, once the venerable President of Yale College, revered by all who knew him, for his piety, his learning, and his benevolence, sent a barrel of rum, by a slave-trader, to Africa, to huy a negro. The ancestors of the three reverend Beechers who attended this convention, we doubt not did the same, as the exchange of rum for slaves, in that day, constituted a most impor-tant branch of New England commerce, and but for the depravity of heart which these men exhibit, t might excite surprise that they should seek to fix upon their fathers, crimes which, as they inter-pret the Bible, must sink them to a place where the hand of resurrection can never reach them.'

From the Washington Star. IMPROMPTU LINES.

Written on hearing of the burning of the Constitution and tolling of the bells by the abolitionists on the 4th of July, 1854, by one whose ancestors did signal service in the war of the revolution.

TO THE PRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Descented has been our great natal day!
Treason boldly stalks forth in arrogant sway!
Stop that death-sounding knell, it grates on my ears—
Liberty's not dead! but is sobbing in tears.
See the phalanx approach, with 'blue lights' in hand,
To apply the torch at the word of command! To apply the torch at the word of command! Liberty's chart they now commit to the flames! With its long list of purest patriot names! Now our Constitution in effigy burns! Come to the rescue!—put its ashes in urns. Beware in whose hands our banner you trust— Beware in whose hands our banner you trust—Rally! freemen, rally! it trails in the dust!
Run up to the breeze our flag as of old!
Spread still wider each stripe, each star, and each fold Remember the blood of our noblest of sires;
Then light up again their holiest fires;
Invoke their spirits from the depths of the grave,
To vouchsafe again the great charter they gave—
Diotated by virtue, on wisdom's best plan—
The greatest of boons ever given to man.
Those ignoble sons, who would their sires degrade,
Are unworthy the home their fathers have made.
W. P.

CHARLES SUMNER.

We see it stated that Charles Sumner, the infamous abolition traitor, who disgraces Massa-busetts as one of the United States Senators, has been elected one of the Vice Presidents of Harvard hand upon and support. We mean, that they will dropt the terms laid down, or any other terms, if they are only sufficiently dashed with rascality and less than the support the terms are only sufficiently dashed with rascality and less than the vice Fresidents of Platvia University. For the honor of that venerable, and University. For the honor of that venerable, and University. For the honor of that venerable, and University. For the honor of the vice Fresidents of Platvia.

SELECTIONS.

From the Chicago Democrat. LETTER PROM THE HON. MR. WEN-WORTH, M. C. PROM ILLINOIS.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1854.

The Homestead bill was defeated in the Senate, for the same reason that the Missouri compromise law was repealed. Indeed, the passage of the Homestead bill would have been practically a repeal of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, so far as slavery is concerned. It would have afforded so

signed J. J. Rice, Amherstburg.

It states that they are in great want and destitution, and in need of bedding, flannels, and clothing generally suited to the climate; food, medicines, and assistance in every shape. Rice states that he has lived in Canada thirteen years, 'on incidental donations, and sometimes on scant fare.' He denies that the government does anything for the fugitives, and appeals to American abolitionists for early aid on behalf of his suffering fellows, reminding them that 'to furnish bedding, &c., to a destitute family just from slavery, is what slaveholders, who work the colonization enterprise, do in Liberia.'

Rice, we fear, appeals to deaf ears and close shut purses. Negrophily prefers mass conventions, political action, and double tracks for underground railroads, to caring for the passengers after they have reached their uncomfortable destination. It prefers election tickets to checks payable to fugitives in Canada. It delights rather in long speechs than in large collections. It thinks to be 'heard for its much speaking.' So that the poor negroes across the borders may perish with cold and stary action in the fierce Canadian winter if opponents of the 'Nebraska iniquity' be only returned to Canagess in the fall election. Great is humbug! feiture.

Thus, whilst we are looking to remedy the past, the South has two great measures for the future. And if a man will go right in these two measures. the South would take him for Congress, though he introduce a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, to repeal the fugitive slave law, and to repeal the Kansas and Nebraska bill, as soon as he took his sent. Our Senate being the bulwark of slavery, and being elected only once in six years, the South can never lose an advantage that it once

The South is practical and the North impractical in this matter.

From the Boston Atlas. BASENESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

If any evidence were wanting to show the base-ness of the administration, in violating its own ness of the aministration. In violating its own pledges, and breaking solemn compacts, we have it in the fact, that the presses in its pay find themselves compelled to defend the cause of the administration, by gross misrepresentation. This clearly shows that they regard their course as unjustifiable, and indefensible, except by a perversion of facts.

But the cry of abolition, coming from such quar-ters, does neither surprise nor alarm us. If resist-ing the base acts of the administration be aboli-tionism, set us down as an abolitionist. If an attempt to preserve the faith and honor of the nation inviolate, and to prevent unnecessary and unprofitable excitement, be abolitionism, we glory in the appellation. If a determination to resist the encroachments of the Slave Power, and to expose the conduct of Pierce and Douglas, subjects us to the charge of being in league with abolitionists, we have already earned that honor, and hope to continue in the same line of conduct. If to resist oppression and to advocate freedom—if to expose corruption and to strip the voil from those who attempt to raise themselves to power by imposing upon the people, be a crime in this Republic, we are willing to rest under the charge of doing wrong.

But has it come to this, that we must advocate the extension of slavery, the acquisition of further tempt to preserve the faith and honor of the nation

the extension of slavery, the acquisition of further territory, cursed with that institution, and even the revival of the African slave trade, in order to the revival of the African slave trade, in order to escape the censure of the presses devoted to the administration which feeds them? Must we bow down and worship the man who has violated all his own pledges, and inpaired the honor of the nation in the estimation of three-fourths of the people, or be subjected to misrepresentation and abuse from the many presses which ten months ago gloried in the belief that President Pierce would frowp upon any attempt to revive the agilation of frown upon any attempt to revive the agitation of slavery! If we are to be assailed for taking an open, manly course against the machinations of ambitious slaveholders at the South, and their mis-erable, degraded tools at the North, we will bear erable, degraded tools at the North, we will bear
the attacks, as best we may; but shall not relax at
all in our efforts. We will do what we believe to
be our duty, come what may. But we have no fears
on this subject. The people are right, and their
voice will be heard. Let them speak out in their
fulness, and Pierce and Douglas, and those who reflect their feeble light, or rather their darkness, will
soon retire from the public gaze, and hide their diminished heads among the things that were.

Yes, O purblind editor of the Atlas, 'it has ome to this '-the slightest opposition to the extension and perpetuity of slavery is to be as sternly dealt with by the South as 'ultra abolitionism.' The least sign of disaffection toward the 'peculiar institution' will surely be visited with condign punishment .- Ed. Lib.

From the Pittsburgh Visitor, POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

Popular decency and popular intelligence are daily outraged by the Democratic party and its leaders, in their disgusting attempts to nationalize slavery under the lying device of purifying Popular Sovereignty. Popular Sovereignty! Popular fidilestick!

fiddlestick!

There is a grain of logical truth in the position of the jabbering drunkard, of Gough's stories, who declined signing the temperance pledge, because it would be a surrender of his liberty, the liberty of drinking, upon which depends the sublime privilege of getting drunk.

And we half a respectable a function of

lege of getting drunk.

And not half so respectable a function of popular sovereignty, as the drunkard's right, is that lurking in the act to organize the new territories of Nebraska and Kansas, for the sake of which, the North and South are once more arrayed in hostility to each other, and this Union of States is menaced. with dismemberment. The right to hold slaves, to own and whip niggers, is secured to the peo-ale of the future States of Nebraska and Kansas. This is the sole right, the single principle of self-government, which the repeal of the Missouri Com-promise secures to the people of the new Territories. To establish a constitution with or without slavery, is the only franchise created by the Nebraska-Kansas Act which was not common to all the people of all the Territories of the United States. It follows, therefore, inevitably, that the Popular Sovereignty, about which we hear all this cackling, is the right to 'own slaves,' to 'whip niggers.'—With this interpretation, read the following

LETTER FROM THE HON. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1854. GENTLENEN.—I am greatly obliged to you for your kind letter, tendering to me the hospitalities of the State of Isdiana, as a mark of your approbation of my course in Congress, 'in support of the inestimable doctrine of POPULAR SOVEREIGNEY, and the rights of the people in the Territories of Kansus and Nebraska to make their

the Territories of Kansus and Nebraska to make their own laws, and reguiate their domestic and local institutions in their own way.

Having received various invitations of a similar tenor, to visit other points in your noble State. I have delayed my answer with the sincerest hope that my time and engagements would enable me to accept them all. I regret that the short period to elapse between this and the meeting of Congress, will hardly afford me the requisite time to arrange my private affairs, and fulfil the numerous engagements in my own State. While I quisite time to arrange my private affeirs, and fulfil the numerous engagements in my own State. While I will be compelled, for these reasons, to forego the pleasure of visiting other points in your State, I do not feel at liberty to decline an invitation by the State Central Committee, on behalf of the Democracy of the whole State, to address the people at your capital in vindication of the great principle of self-government, State of the rights, and constitutional liberty, as recognized in the organic act of Kansas and Nebraska.

In obedience to your request to name such day as will suit my convenience, I take the liberty of indicating the 6th of September.

I have the honor to be, very truly,

Your obedient servant,

oth of September.

I have the honor to be, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

To the Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana. Regard being had to the real character of the inestimable doctrine, which Mr. Douglas is about a vindicate, we ask if, on the face of the globe, there can elsewhere be seen so disgusting a specta-cle as is afforded by Senator Douglas and his cenerates in this lying crusade against popular right to own, and the consequent right to whip nig-gers. Hurrah for Douglas! Hurrah for the Deperacy and their new Popular Sovereignty, to

THE DESTRUCTION OF GREYTOWN.

which 'nigger whipping' is an essential!

The Liverpool Times of August 8th contains an article on the destruction of Greytown, from which we make the following extract :

'In this age of great exploits, a contemptible, cowardly act must brand even the greatest nation of the earth with a degree of reckless intolerance and cruelty which we had hoped was confined to the despotisms of Europe. We little thought that the land of the Penns, the Washingtons, the Franklins and the Jacksons, contained men who would be capable of re-enacting the tragedy of Sinope, or who, like the Car. would reduce a town, to aske who, like the Czar, would reduce a town to ashes, because it refused to comply with a forced demand

because it refused to comply with a forced demand for the immediate payment of a sum of money.—
But the United States have done this.

It is fortunate that a nation full of power, and endowed with greatness for all the purposes of nationality, should have become the victim of that wickedness and cruelty which was meant to have fallen on the heads of others. The attempted sleughter and desolation was directed against the scoomplishment of a great reform will have been taken. Oh, when shall it or the best of the same taken. Oh, when shall it or the same taken. Oh, when shall it or the same taken. slaughter and desolation was directed against the helpless, and we add hopeless people of Nicaragua. slaughter and desolation was directed against the helpless, and we add hopeless people of Nicaragua. But, fortunately, it fell on the heads of the people belonging to the destroyer; and humanity is left to blush more at the destruction done by a government to its own people, than to mourn over the ap-palling shaughter which a mighty State had direct-ed against a half civilized and defenceless nation. We are incapable of indulging in those feelings which too many are so fond of encouraging, when which too many are so fond of encouraging, when they find rivals or even enemies committing any excess which is likely to bring a blot upon their fame, or to tarnish the boasted perfection of their institutions. But we must say that the burning of a paltry town for such an absurd insult to the American flag, or to enforce the payment of such a trilling sum as 20,000 dollars, is one of the most insult of the control of the most insult of the control of the control of the most insult of the control of the control of the most insult of the control of the con institutions. But we must say that the burning of a paltry town for such an absurd insult to the American flag, or to enforce the payment of such a trifling sum as 20,000 dollars, is one of the most disgraceful events that could have occurred in the nineteenth century. It has but one parallel in modern history, and that is the announcement of the ratification of a treaty between the United States and Russia, in which the Czar's charge d'affairs at Washington, and Mr. Franklin Pierce's Cabinet of the United States of the United States and Russia, in which the Czar's charge d'affairs at Washington, and Mr. Franklin Pierce's Cabinet of the United States o dom can preserve the States, and keep her within the pale of political rectitude and common morality, England would be better with her open hostility than she is with friendship cloaking a diplomatic spirit which exposes her statesmanship to the contempt and ridicule of every free nation on the earth?

by bullying and bribery was elected to the United . SPEECH OF REV. PRANCIS BISHOP, States Senate, and was among the first porsions recommended for a foreign mission, by our covenant-

breaking President.
Aside from all the God-defying wickedness which distinguishes our present Administration, and the wrath of Jehovan which it is sure to bring on the want or senovan which it is sure to bring on the land; the meanness of most of its official acts is, we think, conpletely beyond a parallel. We confess to a feeling of absolute nausea in contemplating this last crowning act of baseness.—Free Presentations

THE TWO PROPOSITIONS.

For a dozen years past, a little handful of steadyhanded, cool-headed, and true, warm-hearted abo-litionists have been urging the North to make issue with the South, and give it the alternative, the abolition of slavery, or the dissolution of the Union. To this they have urged them by every consideration of the love of liberty, of justice, and of self-respect. They have been persecuted, derided and despised for the fanaticism of their sentiments, and the ultra disorganizing character of this proposition. Even their fellow anti-slavery laborers, to secure votes. their fellow anti-slavery laborers, to secure votes, and save themselves from the odium of companion-ship with such wild radicals, have been at times marvellously prodigal of their arguments, and loud in their huzzas for the Union—the Union, the source of our prosperity in the past, and the anchor

of hope for the future.

Now, the South, with a policy true to slavery, as that of the abolitionists was true to freedom, are hedging in and circumscribing the free States, preparatory to presenting them the alternative of the establishment of slavery by the free States, or a dissolution of the Union. First, they intend to make the North help them steal or buy enough of territory to enable them to set up for themselves, and contribute largely for their setting up in business. This done, they will snap their fingers in contempt at their dures and he off. that of the abolitionists was true to freedom, are

at their dupes, and be off. We have to make our election between these two We have to make our election between these two courses of action—dissolution is sure to come, if the North maintains freedom, and the South maintains slavery. Notwithstanding past indications, we will not believe that the North will utterly give up freedom. The South, we fear, will not relinquish slavery. Disunion, then, must come. The only question is how shall it come, honorably and nobly to us, from our own election, prompted by our abhorrence of the wrong! Or, shall we continue, as in the past, to be the accomplices of slaveholding knaves, until they have no further use for our menial service, then to be turned adrift, that their despotism may riot in an empire of slaves! An empire that shall rival Russia in the extent of its possessions, as it shall cover with obscurity her

SLAVEHOLDING COMMUNION. Of what avail is the protest of the Northern minister and the Northern church against the extenister and the Northern courch against the exten-sion of slavery,—so long as they invite the slave-holding minister who visits them in his journey, to their pulpit and communion? What is the char-acter of the act which they thus emphatically en-dorse? The slaveholder, in scripture phrase, is a man-stealer. Is the stealing of a man less a crime, in the sight of God, than the stealing of money or merchandize! On the contrary, is it not far more so? And yet, many, we fear most, of our minis-ters and churches,—if visited by a slaveholder of the same denomination, who holds a reputable standing at home,—will not hesitate to open their pulpits for him, to invite him to their communion, and offer him all the courtesies due to a worthy Christian brother and Christian minister. Pro-bably there may be, here and there, a minister or a

bubly there may be, here and there, a minister or a church that would pursue a different course, but we fear that they are very few.

We ask again, can it possibly be right to fraternize with men, whatever may be their professions, who live in the habitual practice of this great wrong! We firmly believe that it is no better than to fraternize with highway robbers. In our opinion, the time has fully come, when the churches should kindly, but firmly, take the ground of no should kindly, but firmly, take the ground of no fellowship with slaveholders. Nor do we doubt that, as a general thing, in the Northern States, they will take this ground,—whenever Northern ministers, and the conductors of the Northern reli-

Oh, when shall it or so bo !-

GEN. WASHINGTON ON SLAVERY. The New York Tribune, a few days since, contained the following extract of a letter of Gen. Washington, never before published:

· We conclude these observations with an imressive extract from a hitherto unpublished letter of Washington to Tobias Lear, written from Philadelphia on the 6th of May, 1794, while Mr. Lear

States and Russia, in which the Czar's charge d'affairs at Washington, and Mr. Franklin Pierce's Cabinet of the United States, mutually bind themselves to perfect neutrality during the present war! The neutrality of the States, pending the contest in which England is engaged with despotism, has been naturally and consistently anticipated; but it never has been humbly solicited, nor will it be mawkishly craved. If a sense of honor, an abmay and consistently anticipated, nor will it be may be not be not make the part of these things—IT is, indeed, more powerful than a horrence of tyranny, and a love of universal freedom can preserve the States, and keep her within the pale of political rectitude and common morality, England would be better with her open hostility than she is with friendship cloaking a diplomatic spirit which exposes her statesmanship to defraved. nship to defrayed.

The exploit of burning a wooden village of 80 houses, is well worthy the administration of Franklin Pierce. It is quite as glorious as any other achievement of his reign. If the loathing of honorable men for his official character and conduct were not already as intense as it is possible to feel, they would take that hue from the contemplation of this late act of atrocious cowardice and unspeakable infany.

And the man Borland is equally worthy of the exploit. He was a Kentucky Doctor, emigrated to Arkausas, became involved in two or three duels,

At the Manchester (Eng.) Anti-Slavery Conference, August 1st, 1854.

Rev. FRANCIS SISUOP, of Liverpool, said :

I most heartily respond to the sentiments uttered by the chairman, when he laid it down as our duty to speak out honestly, and without reserve or hesitation, on the subject which has brought us together this day, especially in so far as that sub-ject has a bearing on the conduct and the duty of our American friends across the Atlantic; and I believe, sir, that it would only be an act of cowardice on our part to neglect this duty, but that we should be defeating our own object by so doing. I feel assured that every true and honest word spok-en on this side of the Atlantic, will be seriously and respectfully listened to, and earnestly pon-dered, by the most estimable and intelligent por-tion of our brethren on the other side of the water. tion of our brethren on the other side of the water. I suppose, sir, that I am called forward as a witness, and I shall, therefore, come at once to my testimony, without any lengthened introduction. Two years ago, this very week, I was in the city of Richmond, the capital of the State of Virginia. It is a beautiful city, containing about 30,000, or between 30,000 and 40,000 inhabitants. It stands tween 30,000 and 40,000 inhabitants. It stands by the falls of James's River. Its public buildings are very imposing; its private residences are of the most elegant and luxurious kind; through its broad, spacious, and lengthened streets, are rows of locust and other trees, adding to the beauty and attractiveness of the city. About the centre of the city, on an eminence, stands the Capitol, or State House—that is, the house where the two houses of legislature, the house of representatives and the senate, are accustomed to meet and make houses of legislature, the house of representatives and the senate, are accustomed to meet and make the laws of the State. That building stands on a beautiful public ground, called the Capitol Square, laid out very tastefully with trees, shrubs, and flowers; and at all the entrances—this was the first thing that struck my attention on entering, and in walking about the city—at all the entrances of this walking about the city—at all the entrances of this square are boards, warning colored persons, whether free or slaves, not to walk in that square, unless on business—that is, unless they are sent by their owners and employers—on pain, in the case of freemen, of a heavy fine, the amount of which I forget at this moment, and in the cases of slaves, the infliction of thirty-nine stripes. (Hear, hear.) From the neighborhood of that city, not long since, there came a remarkable letter to this country, a letter which was published in most of our newspapers, purporting to come from a lady's hand, and it was an amiable, meek, and gentle production, as from a lady's hands it should be: it purported to come, in response to an address of the women of this country, from Mrs. Ex-President Tyler. I think it was well, if she wrote that letter, that she had none of those English ladies near her at the momant she was writing. (A laugh.) Among other things, she said it was an utter mistake and gross abolishe said it was an utter mistake and gross abolitionist calumny to say that separation of families, mother and child, was a common thing among the slave population; on the contrary, she said, it was most uncommon, and one that all the respectable families in the South would be ashamed to countenance. Now, I say, thus publicly, that a more gross and barefaced falsehood was never uttered than this statement in Mrs. Tyler's letter; for separations of families are taking place in that city, by broad day-light, on every day in the year, except on Sunday. There is that outward regard paid to religion in that anomalous part of America, paid to religion in that anomalous part of America, full of contradictions as it is, which does lead to the cessation of these human sales, these heartless separations, on one day in each week of the year. One morning, I made my way, about nine o'clock, to a certain street—Wall street—in that city.—Some public sales were to commence at half-past nine. I went into the auction-room of Messrs. Pullan & Davis, in that street. I mingled with the slaveholders, about forty of whom were assembled ere : I went round with them as they examined and appraised the slaves, men, women and children, in a way which I cannot describe; feeling their shoulders, their wrists, their him their in a way which I cannot describe; learning most shoulders, their wrists, their hips, their legs, in order to judge of the probable value of those several lots of human stock. The room was a barn-like place, one quarter the size of this place, and with a very low ceiling; and at one end of the room was a moveable platform, about 12 feet by 6, with four the room was a size of the platform afterwards.

a moveable platform, about 12 feet by 0, with four steps on each side. On that platform afterwards stood the auctioneer, and his victims on each side. Among the slaves to be sold was a group which excited my attention, and that of many others pres-ent; consisting of a mother, 38 or 39 years of age, as she was described to be, with her six children. as she was described to be, with her six children. The eldest of that family was a young woman, eighteen or nineteen years of age; a beautiful young woman, nearly white, and it was the beauty of this young woman which was one cause of the great and marked attention paid to this group. As I returned again and again to this group, the poor mother taking me, I suppose, to be a slaveholder, and imagining that I was contemplating to make a purchase, begged and implored me not to separate them, but to buy them together. The daughter came forward, and united her entreaties with those of the mother. Oh, my friends, have you over of the mother. Oh, my friends, have you over thought of the feelings of a slave mother in such circumstances, with her children clinging about her, and feeling that before half an hour shall pass away, they are to be separated and torn from

Who can imagine her heart's deep emotion,
As she looks on her children about to be sold?
You may picture the rage of the rock-girdled ocean,
But the grief of that mother can never be told!

Afterwards I watched the fate of this family with great interest. I cannot tell you of the insults offered to the mother in the presence of the child, and offered to the child in the presence of the mother. They were in the hands of a brutal, coarse and repulsive looking man, who declared that he had only had them in his possession for three days; tobacco juice was running down from each corner of his mouth, and the stench of rum seemed to come from every corner of his body, and he was nearly drunk, and the curses and rihald jests which he gave utterance to, instead of exciting the indignation of those present, and occasioning his expulsion from the place, only caused repeated bursts of laughter. The mother was led to the auctioneer's stand, and one of the little boys, of whom there were two, of less than thirteen years of age, clung to the mother, but he was torn from her by the attendant, and made to go and sit down again beside the wall. That mother was sold with two of her children, and the others were separated from each other. The daughter excited great notice when she was placed on the stand, and the auctioneer seemed to take pride in selling such a valuable article: and he said, 'There, gentlemen, that speaks for itself.' Taking her by the shoulders, he turned her round, that they might see her figure. 'There is not after figure in all America than that,' he said. And so he went on praising the poor creature.—She seemed indignant at it. She was nearly white, as I have said, and her bosom heaved with indignation at being thus pointed at and so spoken of; and far worse treatment she was subject to than Afterwards I watched the fate of this family

slavery spirit, working through its fa

freemasonry. If a man does not o

churches. The Slave Power knows that

in this country and America, a kind of

chance of getting assistance from the co

even this, such as I dare not mention here. I can-not go through the details of the scene. It would take up too much time; but I can never forget that scene,—all the incidents are so vividly im-pressed on my memory, as though they had only occurred yesterday. In going away from that auc-tion room to another in Frankland street, Messrs. Dickinson and Brothers, I saw more, which I carequally well recoilect. There I saw sitting down equally well recollect. There I saw sitting down, on two or three forms, lines of women and girls, all dressed in new bright shining pink and blue dresses, most of them blue, with ribbons round their arms and necks, just as horses and other animals are decked out when they are led to a fair in this country. And the dealers went along those rows, looking into the mouths of those poor women, and frequently foreing the mouths open with their fingers, and treating them with other indignities which I cannot mention. But there was a peculiarity in the auction room, which I must mention in the most general way; there was a screen in the room, and we were invited to go behind the acreen, and three men were examined there; their clothing was all taken off, and the examination conducted in the most abominable way; and I noconducted in the most abominable way; and I not ticed that each one of them bore the marks of the whip on his back and limbs, and the same was the case with all the others whom I saw examined in the same way. I afterwards saw a woman, mother with her child in her arms, taken behin mother with her child in her arms, taken bennicd the screen, and screed in the same horrible manner. These are things taking place in the capital of Virginia; and yet we are told that Englishmen may known of such things being done, and not speak of them, out of some false and contemptible notion of what courtesy requires towards our breth ren in America! I will not dwell upon these auc tions, though I could speak of other instances but there is one I will refer to. I had read in sev eral of the Richmond papers, an advertisement of a curious kind. It was from the district Court of chancery of the State of Virginia; and it announced that, on the following Thursday, there was to be, at such an hour, a slave of the name of 'Mason' sold by decree of the highest court of the State, in order to pay the debts of the owner. I determined, if possible, to witness that sale. accordingly was present on the spot; and who was my astonishment when this poor woman was led out, to see that she was a poor, trembling, emaciated creature, about 25 years of age; her arms, which were exposed, all shrunken away! She clasped a staff to support herself. She had the support of two men in addition, in order to enable her to get to the auction stand; and it was with the greatest difficulty she was placed on that stand. She seemed to be just templing on the vere stand. stand. She seemed to be just trembling on the verge of the grave; and to be a subject requiring the ten derest attention of the nurse, rather than to be brutally drawn out in the way I have described and to be knocked down by auction at that sale (Shame!) No wonder that our friends cry 'shame; but such was not the feeling called forth in the assembly of which I formed a part at that time. Her trembling, emaciated looks only excited ridicule, and they jeered and laughed at what appeared to them to be the mockery of offering such a valueless article to pay the debts of the owner. They saw not a human being before them, but they saw a worthless piece of property, which, by the decree of the Court of Chancery, was thus brought out to be sold to pay the debts of the owner; and one of those butter in the court of the owner. of those brutes in human form jeeringly bid for poor creature one dollar, but the auctioneer said he could not take a less bidding than five dol-lars. Five dollars were then bid, and ultimately the poor creature was knocked down for fifteen dol-lars. You may invarie from the poor transfer of the poor creature was knocked down for fifteen dolthe poor creature was knocked down for litteen dollars. You may imagine from that fact, a young woman 25 years of age to sell for fifteen dollars, what must have been her condition, when the other young woman whom I have previously spoken of, sold for between 800 and 900 dollars. I had the greatest difficulty, while I was there, to suppress my emotion, and keep silence; and when I left this auction room, it seemed to me a most melan-choly thing in this beautiful city, to notice the monker of church spires pointing, as if in silent mockery, to Heaven. I wanted to give utterance somewhere to my feelings, and as I hastened through the main street, I saw a shop, which was the book depository of one of our leading religious communities. I need not mention which, and I went in, saying to myself, 'At all events, here, without running the risk of a ducking in James's River, or a coat of tar, I can express my feelings, if I cannot be a coat of tar, I can express my feelings, if I cannot be a coat of tar, I can express my feelings, if I cannot be a coat of tar, I can express the coat of tar, I can e hope to call forth any response of sympathy.' I saw in that office the secretary and another gentleman, who appeared like a clergyman. I told them who I was, and what I had seen; and I suppose I spoke in an agitated way, and the gentleman whom I took to be a minister very coolly said to me, 'You are a stranger, sir. When you have been here longer with us, you will understand these things better, and be less agitated.' 'Oh, God forbid!' I said, 'that I should ever be reduced to such a condition as to be able to look without agitation upon such atrocious things.' A long conversation followed between us, and they made me a present of a book, which I suppose was to calm my agitated feelings; and they tried many plausible and sophistical statements, such as the Americans, connected with slavery, know very well how to employ, and with very great skill; but I came away with my feelings of horror at the system quite unabated, and only deepened by having thus seen how very callous and insensible to the wickedness of the system, men, who had otherwise good features in their character, appeared to have become. Now, we are often told that the matter should be left to work its own cure. Would that we could rely upon that! One of the resolutions speaks of that detestable slave trade,—the internal slave trade of America,—a trade far more horribl than the slave trade of the coast of Africa, with all the cruelties of the middle passage. In the State of Virginia, mentioned in one of the resolutions. State in America, although there is comparatively little demand for their labor. Why is this! Be cause it is a great slave raising State; and that State, I saw groups of little children here and there, gambollin their childish sports; and I knew were prowling about, and presently would come upon those children and take them away from their others, and sell them by auction at Richmone Why, for the farmers of Virginia, the most in Why, for the farmers of Virginia, the most important stock is this human stock! They look with interest, of course, upon their maize and tobacco, and other crops, but it is the breeding of slaves which forms their chief business; and hence we see it is a fact that there are more slaves in Vir ginia, than in any other State of the American Union. After referring to statistics of the number of slaves in America, Mr. Bishop said he felt, nev of slaves in America, arr. bishop said he felt, nevertheless, quite assured that a system like that must speedily come to an end. The very worst kind of infidelity was that which would lead them to suppose that such a system of iniquity could, by possibility, continue; for truth was stronger than error, righteousness was stronger than iniquity and this abomination of slavery must inevitable -but what way it should cease, and what should be its end, was left for the Americans then selves to decide. Especially, it was left for th American church to decide; for he did believe tha for he did believe that never had a more solemn truth be never had a more solemn truth been uttered that which had been uttered by Dr. Albert Barn some years ago, -that, if the churches would be speak out faithfully on this subject of slavery, uld not last another week. He would now but this, that in the work of the anti-slavery platform, men must forget their denominational pathies, and their denominational antipathies. This was the platform of humanity, and it would be do a dishonor to the cause, and it would show that had not arrived at the true point, from which could work with effect in belaboring this terthey could way, if they sought in any way, directly or indirectly, to make that platform less broad or less universal. (Cheers.) The system of American slavery, as he had said, must come to an end; but whether its termination should be ac panied by rejoicings, blessings, or prayers, whether it should go down amidst curses, conflic confusion and blood, would depend mainly

lready been referred to, to-day—one who, after ong life, had been recently called from among us, · Let Mammon hold, while Mammon can, The blood and benes of living man; Let despots scorn, while despots dare, The shrieks and writhings of despair; The end will come, it will not wait.— Bonds, yokes, and shackles, have their date; Slavery itself shall pass away, And be a tale of yesterday.

the faith, and justice, and humanity of the American people. Might God grant, then, that the might have wisdom—to choose the wiser and the

better part! and in the words of a poet who he

EDUCATION A CRIMINAL OFFENCE.

EDUCATIONAL LAWS OF VIRGINIA. The Personal Nar-

The case of Mrs. Douglass is somewhat familiar to our readers. Her Narrative ought to be read and pondered by every American citizen. At the commencement of it, she makes the following frank declaration:

It is necessary also that I refer to myself, in order to do away with any impressions that I was or am an Abolitionist, as that term is usually understood at the South; for I am aware that a strong effort will be made to induce this belief on the part of the community, in order to weaken the effect which I hope my book is destined to produce. I deem it proper, then, to state at the outset, that such is not the case, and that I was not contending against any of the Southern institutions, but only against a particular law of the State of Virginia, and of, as I believe, some of the neighboring States. Against the operations of this law, a large portion of even the inhabitants of Virginia are beginning to rebel, as contrary, not only to good morals, but to the spirit of our country's institutions. This law, altayery as a Southern structure of the contrary of our country's institutions. This law, altayery as a Southern bear of the contrary as a south-

Mrs. Douglass concludes her remarkable Narrative with the following revelation of the all-prevailing licentiousness which is engendered by the slave system at the South. Her appeal is solemnly admonitory.

I now approach a subject vitally connected with the interests of the South and the welfare of hu-manity. In doing so, I have no rancor or malice to serve, but boldly speak my mind, and tell my Southern sisters a truth, which, however they may have learned it by sad experience, has probably never been thus presented to them before. In this truth is to be found the grand secret of the opposition to the instruction of the colored race. It therefore becomes important in connection with my narrative. In this truth also lies the grand secret of the discontent and rebellion among the slaves. Knowing this, it is easy to perceive why such strenuous ef-forts are made to keep the colored population in darkness and ignorance. As it is, nature herself often rebels against what instinct teaches even the most degraded negro to be inhuman and devilish, and if to this were added the light of intelligence afforded by even the commonest instruction, we to the darling system of this offspring of the institution of slavery. This subject demands the attention, not only of the religious population, but of statesmen and law-makers. It is the one greatively language over the Southern slave States, destroying domestic happiness and the peace of thousands. It is summed up in the single word—amalgomation. This, and this only, causes the vast extent of ignorance, degradation, and crime that lies like a black cloud over the whole South. And the practice is more general than even the South of the manufacture of the states of the and if to this were added the light of intelligence lies like a black cloud over the whole South. And the practice is more general than even the South-terners are willing to allow. While even the North-tern libertine usually revolts from the intimate society of those in whose veins courses a drop of black blood, the Southern gentleman takes them to his very bosom and revels in their fancied charms, until satiety disgusts him, when he deliberately sells them into a lower degradation as he would a disabled horse. disabled horse.

It is impossible to deny that this unnatural cus-

tom prevails to a fearful extent throughout the tom prevails to a fearful extent throughout the South. The testimony is of too positive and personal a character to be overcome. Neither is it to be found only in the lower order of the white population. It pervades the entire society. Its followers are to be found among all ranks, occupations, and professions. The white mothers and aughters of the South have suffered under it for years-have seen their dearest affections trampled apon—their hopes of domestic happiness destroyed and their future lives embittered even to agony, by those who should be all in all to them as husbands, sons, and brothers. I cannot use too strong language in reference to this subject, for I know that it will meet with a heartfelt response from every Southern woman. I would deal delicately with them if I could, but they know the fact, and their hearts nder its knowl attempted to conceal their discoveries. Southern wives know that their husbands come to them recking with pollution from the arms of their tawny mistresses. Father and son seek the same sources absent in a foreign land, seeking to restore his of excitement, and alike gratify their inhuman propensities, scarcely blushing when detected, and recklessly delying every command of God and every tie of morality and human affection. They have not even the pultry excuse that ordinary libertines sometimes make, that their love is real, though illicit-the whole practice is plainly, unequivocally, shamelessly beastly. Is there any wonder, then, Whereas, since our last annual meeting, James

ents, knows that she is a slave cies of her master. If he casts upon hera desiring eye, she knows that she must submit. There is no way of escape, and her only thought is, that the re gracefully she yields, the stronger and longer lation, and so do others with whom she is con ed. She has parents, brothers and sisters, a lover perhaps, all of whom suffer through and with her, and in whose hearts spring roots of bitterness which es whose branches will are destined to grow into trees whose brane sooner or later overshadow the whole land.

How important, then, for these Southern sultans, that the objects of their criminal passions should be kept in utter ignorance and degradation. They must not read the Bible, because that teaches them of the sin of their masters. They must not wor-ship God, for the effect thereof would be to imbue ship God, for the effect thereof would be to impue them with a deeper horror of this great wickedness. They must not read and write, for every mental and moral improvement only tends to bring out and improve those feelings and emotions that already repel this gross system of sensuality and licentiousto themselves and to to their masters and their God, and were these in- ing and uncompromising character as an aboliti to their masters and by the consistent lives of ist, secured for him long ago the respect and love their masters, with the natural religious tendender of the radical friends of freedom here, and to listen cies of the negro race, the South would become the to his voice in advocacy of common principles very garden of the Lord. Instead of becoming discontented and robellious, the very reverse would be And we think that those who have heretofore felt very garden of the Lord. Instead of decoming discontented and robellious, the very reverse would be
the case. There would be no inducement. But when a
a man, black though he be, knows that, at any
moment, he is compelled to hand over his wife, his
sister, or his daughter, to the loathsome embraces
of the man whose chains he wears, how can it be
which marks the thorough man, of great and indwitched by the will submit without the feelings. of hatred and revenge taking possession of his domitable purpose.

Mr. John I. Gaines, of Cincinnati, was a we

the code of Virginia, and under whose unjust ap- and of universal man. the code of Virginia, and under whose unjust application I have been made to suffer. The subject is one that will not be suffered to rest, for I know my Southern sisters well enough to believe that they will not much longer rest tamely under the influences of this damning curse. I have told them plainly of the evil—the remedy is in their own

From the Ohio A. S. Bugle AN APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES .- A CASE OF EMANCIPATION.

man, who was imprisoned for one month in the Common Jail of Norfolk, under the Laws of Virginia, for the CRIME of teaching Free Colored Children to read. Boston: Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1854.

The case of Mrs. Douglass is somewhat familiar to

to the spirit of our country's institutions. This law, although connected with slavery as a Southern institution, has not necessarily anything to do with the abstract question of slavery itself. It is one that might exist in a free State, though, happily, it does not.

I repeat, therefore, most emphatically, that I was not an Abolitionist, and that no person or persons had anything to do with the course I pursued, in even the most indirect manner. I am a Southern woman, by birth, education, and principles. I have been a slaveholder myself, and, if circumstances rendered it necessary or practicable, I might be such again. With the abstract ques-I might be such again. With the abstract question of slavery I have nothing to do in this book. I write it as a Southern woman to the people of the South. I am and always have been one of them, and still possess the same attachment for them and their institutions, that was first instilled into me wife by her father. We learned from the child was a 'family nigger,' given to his proposition of the same attachment for them and their institutions, that was first instilled into me wife by her father. We learned from the child was a 'family nigger,' given to his proposition of the same attachment for them and their institutions, that was first instilled into me in my childhood, and which has grown stronger that long ago, the mother was taken from her, and during my whole life among them.

she had not known or heard from her since. Up the whole, the man's abject fear, his plea of poverty and general deportment, placed him quite below our par estimate of Southern chivalry.

A large jubilant meeting was convened in the evening, in the Town Hall, by the announcement of the crier. Dr. Benjamin Staunton presided. It was addressed by Henry Blackwell, C. S. S. and Leonard Griffing, C. C. Burleigh, Henry Ambler, M. R. Robinson, Abram Brooke, and Benjamin Bovn. Mr. Blackwell said that as the child was no len-Mr. Blackwell said that as the child was no le Mr. Blackwell said that as the child was no lenger a slave, it was proper she should have a name like other girls. That she might have a genume Christian name, and no mistake, he would christen her Abby Kelley. And in commemoration of the place of her deliverance, he would give her the name of Salem. The christening was completed, not by the sprinkling of water, but by the outpour and avaluate of the according to the second of the same of the sam ed applause of the assembly, and a collection of be-tween \$40 and \$50 was taken up for her benefit, and placed in the hands of a committee to procure for her a home, and provide for her education and

support.

The following resolution was also adopted

Resolved. That in tendering our thanks to those

people connected with it, and indeed almost all the inhabitants of Salem, seem determined there man everywhere.

PERSONAL TRIBUTES.

At the recent anniversary of the Ohio Anti-Slavery ciety, the following merited tributes were paid to the individuals whose names are recorded below:

On motion, the following was, by a unanimous vote, directed to be incorporated with the minutes

In this, the twelfth annual meeting of the We tern A. S. Society, surrounded as we are by the multiplying evidences of the progress of our cause, and cheered and encouraged by the presence and counsel of many of the friends of freedom, our thoughts proceed the country of the c thoughts revert to the labors and sacrifices by which our course in the past is marked: and we rememby us in our screet trials, and whose aid has made paired health; and from this our annual gathering re send him these words of remembrance, and the

On motion, the following resolutions were unan imously adopted :-

whereas, since our last annual meeting, JAMES that people addicted to these habits are rapidly returning to a state of semi-barbarism!

Is it to be supposed that the ordinary teachings of nature do not tell the sable sons and daughters of the South that this custom is inhuman and un-

Is not chastity a natural instinct, even of the slave, feel deep regret that his eloquent and godly! Is not chasticy a natural instinct, even among the most savage nations of the earth! Will not the natural impulses rebel against what becomes with them a matter of force! The female slave, however the natural impulses rebel against what becomes and while declaring our high respect for his manly with them a matter of force! The female slave, however the natural impulses rebel against what becomes character and Christian heroism, we would als earnestly express our sympathy for his bereave minglings of her progenitors, or whatever her mental wife and children, separated as they are for a seaon from a beloved companion and parent.

Resolved That in the decease of our friend, and e friend of the slave, Asa Davis, we feel that o an old and faithful abolitionist, a self-sacrificing an, untiring in his labors, 'with a hand open a hold she may, perchance, retain upon the brutal as to be hardly known, except as his good deeds appetite of her master. Still, she feels her degraled men to ask the source from whence they came. day to melting charity,' and so quiet and retiring has gone from among us, as we trust, to the reward

Resolved, That notwitstanding the late SAMUEL Lewis differed from us in his views of political du ty, we would not therefore withhold an expression of deep surrow for his death, believing the F deep sorrow for his death, believing that Free dom has in him lost one of its ablest advocates, and Christianity and true statesmanship one of their purest exemplars, and of whom it may be truly said, 'his works do follow him.'

Of this anniversary, the Bugle speaks in gratifying terms. The best spirit prevailed, the most radical ground was assumed, and an excellent series of rese lutions adopted. The Bugle says-

The abolitionists were most happy to wele Were the negroes instructed in their duties Mr. Edmund Quincy, for the first time, to Ohio each other, their obligations Mr. Quincy's great ability as a writer, his persever

of hatred and revenge taking possession of his heart?

I have no desire to pursue this subject farther, at present. I give it, as the cause of the discontent and rebellion among the Southern slaves, and also him, he owes none of those to Anglo-Saxon originas the cause of the creation of that disgraceful law, which now stands like a great black blot on listed as the advocate of the freedom of his race, and of Viverina and under whose unjust race.

than theology.

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 8, 1854.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

accordance with a vote passed at the meeting of the American A. S. Society in New York, in May last, its Executive Committee hereby give notice that a special meeting of the Society will be held in SYRACUSE, N. Y., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, you will desire to be informed, from time to time, of the deplore the existence of slavery in our country are cordially invited, whatever may be their views as to the best modes of effecting the overthrow of this terrible ing it impracticable for British churches and ecclesian system of wrong and outrage. Our platform is free to all who choose to stand upon it-to slaveholders and their apologists, as well as to those who are for the imration of all in bondage-as we believe our cause to be holy and invincible, our principles eternal and immutable, and our measures wise and effective. Wherein we err, either in sentiment or action, we desire to be enlightened; hence, 'free discussion' is our their most essential features, were of a truly catholi motto. To the true and uncompromising friends of liberty, we need not make any urgent appeal, to secure liberty, we need not make any urgent appeal, to secure their cheering presence and valuable counsel, as far as faith from Manchester and the surrounding districts, practicable, at the approaching meeting. They know in some cases from nearly two hundred miles distance. tions, and be prompt in the discharge of their duties. yet only partially interested in the subject, or have yet to learn what connection the North sustains with the to learn what connection the North sustains with the South in relation to slavery, or imagine that, individu-ally they have no reproposibility, whatever for the conally, they have no responsibility whatever for the continuance of that 'sum of all'villanies' in our otherwise favored land. The struggle in which we are en-gaged is neither sectional nor complexional, but broad Methodists, Swedenborgians and Unitarians, believers from the BRUTE, and seeking the liberty and happiness tongues the truths of an anti-slavery gospel. The exof all classes. Distinguished speakers from various parts of the

country will be present; and the proverbial hospital-chol's letter, quoted approvingly by Dr. Campbell, in ity of the liberty-loving citizens of Syracuse will be the British Banner of yesterday :extended, to the extent of their ability, to such as may come from a distance.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Secretaries.

THE MEETING AT SYRACUSE.

The notice of the special meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to be held at Syracuse, N. Y., to my mind, was the warm reception extended by mer on the 29th and 30th inst., ought to have had a some- of all shades of theological opinion to Mr. PARKER PILLS what earlier insertion ; yet we trust it is in season to BURY. Looking at the extent to which he has violated procure a large attendance of the friends of the antislavery cause, of every shade of opinion, (seeing that -but not more fierce than just-attacks upon Amerithe invitation is cordially extended to them all,) at the ican churches in fellowship with our leading sects; retime and place designated. To be present on such oc- membering the industry, pertinacity and unscrupulous casions is one of the most effective methods of encour- ness with which sectarians have attacked his character aging one another, of getting nearer and nearer to- and the artifice they have had recourse to to make u gether in sympathy and opinion, of indicating a vital for their inability to defeat him in open combat by deinterest in our glorious movement, of discouraging our stroying his character through that most subtle and opponents, and of doing up the work before us in the fatal poison, the odium theologicum-looking at all most comprehensive manner. O, for the zeal, the courthese antecedents, there was every reason to expect that age, the self-sacrificing spirit of '76! Better far than he would have had to encounter a host of prejudices, hat-O, for the disinterested benevolence and invinci- which, if it did not utterly destroy, would have greatly ble determination of the apostolic age ! Is not our land impaired his usefulness in this country. We have gory with blood? Does not the awful sway of the however, been agreeably disappointed. Up to this pe Slave Power extend from sea to sea, with irresistible riod, his progress, whether in public or private, has might, making mockery of sects and parties, of states- been rather an anti-slavery ovation than a fierce theo men and politicians, of divines and religious professors, logical contest. He has now been six months in this or using them as the pliant tools to accomplish its infernal purposes, and utterly quench the light of freedom ? able to exclaim, with reference to whatever religious Have we not lost our own liberties, by a law of Divine retribution, in destroying those of our victims? Are there not three millions of immortal souls in our countil. The audiences were profoundly moved by his eartry, who are prohibited, by terrible penalties, from nestness and the depth of his pathos. But even in learning to read the gospel of Jesus Christ, from know- print, his speeches have excited great interest ing the will of God as made known in the Bible, and those who were not privileged to listen to them. The slavery wherever the flag of the country is carried, arth is

HANDS, and all to the rescue !

THE SOUTH IN DANGER.

by him in his descriptions, somewhat calculated to di- Anti-Slavery Society. minish the moral force of his testimony; but the gone. In my first letter upon the proceedings of the Confer-

facts just as they occurred; but it is necessary to sup- disposed of the objection at the time; but his reply has

probabilities of a bloody insurrection, on a vast scale, ada. are hourly increasing. No doubt of it! Why should Last Sunday morning, the Rev. James Vince friends-then, why should they not raise the revoluthe same day, Dr. McKerrow delivered a most im conviction, that to this nation is presented the alterna- valuable. tive that cannot be evaded—either to proclaim emanci- In the metropolis, we have recently had a further pation, or ere long be prepared for a servile war!

MORE ABOUT THE GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, (Eng.) Aug. 10, 1854.

You have now received so full an account of the pr ceedings of the Manchester Conference and Public Meeting in celebration of the second decade of the about lition of British colonial slavery, that nothing further need be added respecting the meetings themselves Nothing is left for me to do, but to gather up the frag ments that remain, that nothing be lost from this and slavery feast. If you regard it, as we do, as one of the greatest revivals we have had for many years in this country in connection with the cause of abolition effects produced by it. If the zeal aroused be as perhave been achieved by it : the negative good of render tical organizations much longer to fraternize with pro-slavery divines, either in their individual capacity of their official character as deputations, and the positiv benefit of substantial contributions to the Bazaar and the general funds of the Society. Notwithstanding the temporary suspension of harmony occasioned by the Barker controversy, the proceedings in the main, in character. It would have been something to get to to promote the cause of humanity, irrespective of secta-rian interests, in a far-off land; but it is much more to But we strongly solicit the attendance of such as are assemble a body of men and women professing various ings presented the spectacle of Calvinists and Armini as the whole country, relating to MAN as distinguished and unbelievers, all hearing in their own respective tent to which this catholicity of spirit has been carried may be judged from the following extract from Dr. Ni-

The spirit which this eminent man breathes toward the American abolitionists is excellent. Conceiving that errors may have mingled with their proceedings, arising from the imperfections which cleave to human ty, he yet demands for them an unconditional confiden-in their discretion.

The Conference is described in the same article, no as a mere Manchester gathering, but as a 'tolerably fair representation of the British isles.'

One of the most gratifying features of the Conferen

from receiving any other instruction, except such as Brilish Banner speaks of him, not merely with comtheir heaven-daring 'owners' shall orally choose to allow placency, but decided approval. 'Mr. Pillsbury,' says them? Is not this immense population living in a state Dr. Campbell, 'most worthily distinguished himself of extreme, absolute and continual pollution, in consequence of the abolition of the marriage institution, and country and affection for his fellow-republicans, he is so a parallel is found to the scenes witnessed in Sodom and Gomorrah? Are there not one hundred thousand In my last letter, I informed you that he delivered as new victims added to their number annually, by birth- anti-slavery address at a chapel on Thursday se'nnight equal in ten years to the population of Massachusetts—
in thirty years, to the entire population of New England? with great acceptance. On Sunday last, he preached at one of the regular services in the Free Church, Bury, Is it not the avowed purpose of the South to extend Lancashire, of which church the Rev. Franklin Hownone does our memory turn with more kindly read to annex fresh terrivory ad infinitum, wherever it ference between a religion of faith and forms, and a remominational fraternity, although the brethm can be bought or stolen, to perpetuate its reign? And ligion of the life. In the evening, he delivered an adis not every evidence of regard for liberty branded as dress from the same pulpit on the moral and religious of slavery. The members of Christian characteristics are nototically scenarious, and the same pulpit on the moral and religious of slavery. nothing better than 'treason,' and punished by the condition of the American slaves. He made an earnest existing national government as a forfeiture of official appeal to the people of England to assist in the overthrow of slavery. He reminded his audience of the Surely, the time past for division here at the North should suffice! Surely, the hour has come when we from the moral influence which the opinion of this need of an efficient anti-elavery organization. should sink all other considerations in one united effort country, unquestionably exercised upon the people of to vindicate LIBERTY as the first object of reverence, the United States. He spoke of the value of anti-slaveand the RIGHTS OF MAN as more sacred than bloodstained compacts and sinful compromises! Syracuse is from the aristocratic Duchess of Sutherland and the 'all hallowed ground '—let the feet of a great multi-ladies of Stafford House, down to the more stern adtude press upon its soil, and let their voices be heard in dresses of the Democrats of England to the Democrats thunder tones against the existence of slavery in any of America ; from the Orthodox remonstrances of variportion of the republic, at the contemplated meeting of our churches and ecclesiastical bodies to their co-reli the American Anti-Slavery Society. Our cause is one—
our object one; then, for a union of hearts and larists who opposed slavery upon merely economical grounds. He contrasted the strong and consistent denunciations of slavery by such men as Daniel O'Connell, with the cowardly silence upon, and the unprinci-We conclude, in our present number, the series of pled palliation or disgraceful justification of, slavery in a Christian body, to be received into fall of Letters sent to us from the South by 'The Wandering the United States, by some of our loud talking Demo-Gentile,' respecting some of the aspects of slavery, and particularly the feelings of its victims in regard to their ing, Mr. Pillsbury met at breakfast Mr. Howarth and The author will accept our thanks for his two other ministers, who expressed their intention of favors, to which our readers will doubtless add their taking immediate measures for raising contributions to sions, presided over by the anti-slavery Earlof St own. Occasionally, there is an air of levity exhibited the Bazaar, and to the general objects of the American

ral effect cannot fail to excite fresh interest in the cause ence, I noticed a censure cast upon the American Antiof ' such as are appointed to destruction' in our guilty Slavery Society by Mr. Guest, a Congregational minister of Leeds-a gentleman well affected, notwithstand-These letters, though under a queer nomme de guerre, ing, to the anti-slavery cause—because they hold antiare really authentic, describing incidents and recording slavery meetings on Sunday. Mr. Thompson completely press the name of the writer, lest their publication might since been backed by emphatic practical protest against endanger his life, if at any time hereafter he should be the reverend gentleman's Judaical notions of the obserso unfortunate as to be identified at the South. Such is vance of the Sabbath by members of the York Street the liberty of speech and travel enjoyed by an American Baptist Church, belonging to a religious denomination in the same orthodox standing as Mr. Guest and Pro It will be seen that in every instance in which our fessor Scott, who joined the first-named reverend genrrespondent confidentially interrogated the slaves with tleman in his condemnation of the American Abolition whom he conversed, no matter whether in Virginia or ists. The members of this Baptist church have invited in Carolina, as to their desire to be free, they always Mr. Pillsbury to attend an anti-slavery meeting, and had but one answer-freedom forever! And they are deliver an address upon American slavery, on the afthinking more and more about it-and their burdens ternoon of Sunday next, at the close of which, a collec are growing more and more insupportable-and the tion will be made to assist slaves in their escape to Can-

it not be so? Light is spreading-in a thousand ways Cincinnati, agent for the Reform American Tract Socithe slaves are learning that they were never made to be ety, preached in the Presbyterian Church of the Rev. herded with the beasts that perish—they see that their William McKerrow, D.D., Mount street, Manchester; tyrannical masters, like Pharaoh of old, are only hard- and delivered a faithful testimony derived from his own ranneal learning their hearts, and waxing worse and worse in their personal experience, against the sins of the America ppression, instead of hearkening to the voice of God, churches and nation generally, but more especially with Let the oppressed go free'—they know that, at the reference to the mutilation of religious literature by the North, they have many sympathizing and unyielding American Tract and Book societies. On the evening of ionary cry of the Virginia patriot, 'LIBERTY, or sive and thoroughly anti-slavery discourse from the Heaven knows that we desire to see no blood text, 'The bodies and the souls of men.' The high ecshed, but that liberty and peace may rule throughout clesiastical and literary position of this gentleman ren-the land; but we cannot withhold the expression of our ders this deliverance upon the subject of slavery most

manifestation of the restlessness and cunning of the pro-

order, whatever his character or the obje sion, he is sure of a welcome as a h had a striking instance of the i ively received by Mr. Vincent, as ren anti-slavery association, the Cincippe Society, and the representative, wheever he country, at the present time, of the Am tleman was introduced to the Congress a recent meeting, under the auspices of an influential members, the Rev. George Smith Mr. Vincent explained the object of his mini land ; he was received with the utmost courtesy, and an unequivocal approval of the the Reform Tract Society was u approval, to ask for something more useful by his travels through this country than men nathy with the cause he represented that cause to the Congregational churches is and Wales. This would have procured 6 substantial aid of which his as in need, and the obtainment of which was the his visit to this country. This request was, he refused, on the ground that there was no pour giving any such resolution to the represe cieties over which the Union had no they should be most happy to render a cause in their individual capacity. The grorefusal appearing reasonable, Mr. Vincenter. satisfaction therewith, and resumed his seat a tator of the proceedings of the Union. Before the sitting of the day was over, the subject of the ish mission, in connection with the American Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was introthe shape of a specific resolution, giving the sanction or recommendation of the Union to the very thing which had just been refused American Reform Tract Society, upon the group it was inconsistent with precedent in the prothe Union. The mover of the resolution pro-slavery action which had been taken by the ican Board of Commissioners, but thought that dering by the Congregationalist or Inde this kingdom the material aid saked by this body might induce it to take anti-slavery acting is to say, that having sold Christ, in the pence slave, for certain pieces of Southern silver, they now be disposed to give the devil a turn, and all also for a pecuniary consideration, to be applied purpose of converting Mohammedans and Gre Protestant Christians. The Rev. S. R. Wards the resolution, curiously enough, advising the l give what was asked, but at the same time enough an opinion that the notion of the Board of Commi ers abandoning their pro-slavery position from un consideration was simply ridiculous. Of course would expect that such a resolution would for the met with a negative. By no means; it rece unanimous approval of the assembly. After the ral diffusion of anti-slavery information of late ye this country, more especially upon the pro-clar tion of the American churches and religious en tions, it is impossible to suppose that the Congre al Union were ignorant of the fact that the la Board had sold itself to the Slave Power, bodyn but yet, with the knowledge of its criminality matter, it is received into fellowship, while the slavery Reform Tract Society is only to be no outside the Union, in the members. The one is received as a child # // entitled to the full privileges of the covenant, as a sort of proselyte of the gate, who is never ted to enter the inner court of the sanctum pro-slavery representative is invited to particular the banquet; the representative of anti-slavey be content with the crumbs that fall from the But yet, there is not one of these ministers who venture to return to his congregation, and rent the fact of the reception of a pro-slavery so fellowship, and the rejection of an anti-sla nunion, by the Congregational Union. member of this body must preserve an antireputation in the pulpit and upon the platform anti-slavery is non-essential in the eccle astor. The topic of his discourse was the difresented are notoriously steeped to the lips in the own age and country are still much in need of warning which Christ addressed to the Jewi astonishment and indignation have recently be pressed in this country at the circumstan dimir. Russian war steamer, having been per through the negligence of our blockading squa approach the mouth of the Rosphorns, de Turkish vessels, and capture others. The antiworld should be as astonished and indignant at i that notwithstanding the extensive circulation Key to Uncle Tom and other works, giving in upon the pro-slavery position of the Ame organizations, this Board of Commissioners

> fraud, for it amounts to no less, which is about perpetrated upon them. On Monday last, the monthly meeting of the la pendent Ministers of Manchester and its vicini held in the Library of Dr. Halley's church, Ca street, Manchester. The meeting, which was pres over by the Rev. Dr. Clunie, was attended by a number of ministers from various parts of La and Cheshire. Dr. Halley has just returned fro East. At the request of the meeting, he gard interesting account of his travels there. He spob profound regret of the existence of a slave mar the very capital of that empire, for the prose of whose liberties against Russian aggression at the present time fighting. He stated that Lloyd's steamers was employed in the transpor to Constantinople, an employment of an English which he believed to be contrary to law, and st repugnant to the feelings of the people of this co This announcement elicited universally strong esp sions of indignation.

stratagem have taken from the represental

lish churches, a resolution virtually endorsing

and that the walls of the British metropolis s

Hall to promote the Turkish mission, in cont

been posted with announcements of a meeting &

the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign

bury, and that no word of caution should have

sounded in the ears of the Christian public again

Rev. W. PARKES (one of the honorary Secre the late Conference) having been appointed to it a subject for the consideration of the meeting, the question-Does the Bible sanction slavery apology for the introduction of such a subject is sembly of evangelical ministers in England, Mr. I called their attention to the fact, that the affins that proposition was almost universally held by A can divines, and that it was the perversion feeling, by this dectrine, that main in the United States. As a proof of the extent of ruption that prevailed in the American subject, he would refer to a work, which he held is it hand, of Mr. Parker Pillsbury, one of the leading litionists of the United States, then in Manchester.

SPTE Reverend gentlema bury's work, illust ches in relatio as had been stated cent Anti-Slavery were in the Units bishops, ministers, bers, some of which tion as themselves. necessity of an exp pression of opinion bodies in this coun tion, to sustain wh proving that neith any time sanctione individuals, much the atrocious featu A Reverend gen should have been the present day, t which he regarded Mr. P. replied, t of the American con

libraries, probably. The fact of these d weight in America as an institution s Dr. HALLEY den favor of slavery among the Jews i continue for a tim to ameliorate the abolish slavery all that those restrict after the Babylon tirpated among th Rev. ROBERT V fessor of Theology lege,) then took against the New 3 nounce slavery, tended that the pl

out a catalogue

tem, but to lay do

tion, such as Moses

country as of high

should cover the wherever received every form of opp A conversation Abolitionists, and very Society, who ever, taken to Mr upon its platform arraign the Bible contend that the dispensable prewas admitted the peculiar theologic ndeavor to defer pasion; but it ws bring them upon them part and pr ting our own sect ti-slavery cause. the American Ar relevant and offe Society could not held the divine in

upon the Bible as Mr. PARKES TO aid the American power, he still w ection which ha ed by Mr. Barke Slavery Society time, he was als ministers and pr not joining the pretext for not e made of Mr. I The meeting,

cowardly feeling tently, aid a Sc holy a purpose Mr. Parkes, i whether ,as the o their becoming a

action they could meeting unanin Dr. BEARD be his speech at th and for his docts ed for the Afric

The besetting We are in dang into the opposite tisement has reing two sermor man from Canaand therefore t

morrow week. the Anti-Slave Manchester, A omission in the for their valuat are mainly inde I am, m

W. L. Garris LET Extract of a le uel May, Jr.

Our Confere with one unt wished to spea pears to me to the part of ser bigotry on the ent at the meet son, Chesson, that Joseph B mistaken, and that an opport me, I should 1 rence. The It has diffused American Ant ker Pillsbury of his speeche her in which labored so carr

dresses like th

A Reverend gentleman expressed his surprise that it A nevertile But deemed necessary in Manchester, in the present day, to vindicate the New Testament from the charge of sanctioning slavery; an undertaking the charge of and as a work of supererogation.

Mr. P. replied, that it was not so, so long as the works Mr. r. replies, the works of the American commentators, who propounded this quesof the American comments, and propounded this quesontry as of high authority, and found a place in the party as of mearly every gentleman present. libraries, propagity, or nearly every gentleman present. The fact of these divines being received in this country athoritative commentators upon the Bible, gave as authoritative commencators upon the bible, gave as an institution sanctioned by the Scriptures.

Dr. HALLEY denied the soundness of the argument i favor of slavery drawn from the fact of its existence among the Jews in the early portions of their history. Moses found the system existing, and permitted it to entinue for a time under certain restrictions, intended to ameliorate the condition of the slave, and ultimately abolish slavery altogether. Ecclesiastical history proved that these restrictions had had the desired effect, for, after the Babylonish captivity, slavery was utterly extirpated among the Jews.

Rev. ROBERT VAUGHAN, D. D., (President and Pro fessor of Theology of the Lancashire Independent College,) then took up the objection urged by sceptics against the New Testament, namely, that it did not denounce slavery, as a sin, in specific terms. He contended that the plan of Christianity was not to draw out a catalogue of sins, and to denounce them seriatem, but to lay down great and broad principles, which should cover the whole ground of morality, and which, wherever received and acted upon, would put an end to

A conversation then arose respecting the American Abolitionists, and particularly the American Auti-Slavery Society, whose services to the cause of humanity e unanimously recognized. An exception was, however, taken to Mr. Joseph Barker being allowed to stand upon its platform, and in the most irrelevant manner to arraign the Bible as the Magna Charta of slavery, and to ontend that the destruction of its influence was an indispensable pre-requisite to the abolition of slavery. It was admitted that Mr. Barker had a right to his own peculiar theological views, which he might legitimately leaver to defend and propagate upon every fitting o easion; but it was contended that he had no right t bring them upon the anti-slavery platform, or to make them part and parcel of the cause of abolition. That was not doing what he asked of others-subordinating our own sectarian views to the interests of the anti-slavery cause. While Mr. Barker was permitted by the American Anti-Slavery Society to introduce such irrelevant and offensive matter upon its platform, that Society could not expect to receive aid from those who held the divine inspiration of the Scriptures, and looked upon the Bible as the great charter of human liberty.

Mr. PARKES replied, that while sincerely anxious over, he still was bound to admit the force of the ob etion which had been urged against the course adopted by Mr. Barker, and tolerated by the American Anti-Slavery Society upon its platform. But, at the same time, he was also aware that the alleged infidelity of sertain American abalitionists was used by Christian ministers and professors, not merely as an excuse for not joining the American Anti-Slavery Society, but as a retext for not exposing themselves to unpopularity in e United States for not taking any anti-slavery action chatever. He trusted that that would not be the use made of Mr. Barker's infidelity by the ministerial

The meeting, in strong terms, reprobated any such hely a purpose as the abolition of slavery, whose platform and machinery were used for the overthrow of the

Mr. Parkes, in conclusion, appealed to the meeting, whether, as the objection which had been urged prevented heir becoming auxiliaries to the American A. S. Sociey, they were prepared to take whatever anti-slavery action they could, independently of that Society? The meeting unanimously replied in the affirmative. The conversation then dropped.

Dr. Beaup has been somewhat warmly attacked for his speech at the Town Hall, in the matter of Kossuth, and for his doctrines of equality of right which he claim-

The besetting sin of the Americans is colorphobia. We are in danger of falling, on this side of the water, into the opposite weakness of coloromania. An advertisement has recently appeared in the Times, announcing two sermons to be preached in one of the largest hapels in London, by the Rev. S. R. Ward, a clergyman from Canada-but that was not attraction enough, and therefore the managers superadded the further announcement-' as black as ebony.'

William Wells Brown sails for the United States to-

I have now finished all I have to say in reference to the Anti-Slavery Conference, and public meeting at the position and character of the American Church in Resolved, That the receding of those clergymen from Manchester, August 1st, 1854. There was only one mission in the management of the proceedings, and that was a vote of thanks to Mr. Parkes and Mr. Chesson, for their valuable services as Secretaries, to which we are mainly indebted for the very successful issue of the

y dear sir, Yours, most truly, W. FARMER. W. L. Garrison.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter from Rev. S. A. STEINTHAL, to Samuel May, Jr., Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, dated

BRIDGWATER, (Eng.) Aug. 17, 1854. Conference in Manchester went off very well, with one untoward circumstance. Joseph Barker wished to speak, but was not permitted, from what apears to me to be a wrong view of a point of order on the part of several of our friends, and from religious otry on the part of many ministers who were present at the meeting. No one who knows George Thompon, Chesson, or Dr. Beard, will accuse them of pandering to prejudice; they were conscientiously of opinion hat Joseph Barker was out of order. I thought them taken, and publicly stated this. If I had not known that an opportunity of doing so would be afforded to me, I should have felt myself obliged to leave the Conmee. The meeting has, however, been very useful. It has diffused much information, and has brought the American Anti-Slavery Society before the public. Parker Pillsbury was truly eloquent; and some passages of his speeches were alike memorable from the deep, inpassioned feeling they displayed, and the noble manin which he expressed himself. From one who has red so earnestly and so devotedly as he has, addresses like those he delivered on the first of August tome with peculiar force and propriety. George Thompson's morning speech on the West India queswas perhaps the most useful oration he ever deliverel, so full of facts to prove that emancipation has

been even a greater blessing to the West Indies than various portions of the Cape, till they numbered its most sanguine friends could have expected. You two thousand. will not be surprised to hear that his facts were clothed in language well calculated to warm the heart with a short speech by the Secretary, in which he dwelt generous enthusiasm.

we have done our duty. It is a source of shame to us that we must say, no. Our government has shamefulits duty, and must therefore, in this respect, bear the found attention by the assembly, and many a count reproach your question so justly implied. This is one of the few questions which the British and Foreign A. S. Society have taken up. They have tried to bring the clergy for their wicked participation in the 'vilest sysmatter before the House, and have succeeded so far as tem of oppression upon which the sun ever shone. He to persuade the Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, the member for concluded by presenting a graphic picture of the con-Perth, to ask the government for papers to be laid be- dition of the slave, which caused many in the audier fore the House. Lord John Russell in reply said, that to weep in sympathy with the victims of that terrible he thought it would be imprudent to lay the papers on doing more than any other body of men and women is the table. He had the greatest hopes that important the land. ameliorations would soon be made in the laws of the States alluded to. What Lord John Russell meant, I quently put the Fugitive Slave Law into practice; the people, to a very great extent, what they are, and South Carolina seems to be in no wise likely to improve if they are not what they ought to be, she held the minthe position of its colored population, or to lessen the istry mainly accountable for it. severity of its laws towards strangers. How, notwith- Adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M. standing these facts, patent to every eye, Lord John can make such assertions, I am fairly at a loss to say ; but the Hon. A. Kinnaird was satisfied. The same S. S. POSTER, in a speech such as he only can make gentleman was, at a later period of the session, again The way in which he came down upon the political parwould rather not! According to our Parliamentary etiquette, the subject is one which the member for Perth dertook to comment upon the conduct of Gov. Washcan alone bring forward, as he has once moved in it, burn, in connection with the surrender of Anthony and it is regarded as his question, in consequence. So Burns to the Slave Power, there was heard, from some we are in a fix. If we had one good sterling abolition of the more sensitive Whigs in the assembly, an exist in the House of Commons, perhaps parliamentary pression of disapprobation. These who thus attempted etiquette could be got over. The government is not to disturb the meeting were requested to desist, while what it should be. Lord John Russell and Lord Pal- Mr. Foster attempted to proceed with his remarks. But ored seamen. They have submitted to what I cannot there was a riot, the Whigs would be responsible for but look upon as a great degradation. They have per- it,) and break up the meeting. An officer present at mitted the ministry, of which they are such prominent and influential members, to appoint the Right Hon. Sir sympathizers, made resistance, and, for a time, it John Young, the member for the county of Cavan, as seemed as though our meeting was to be entirely broken secretary for Ireland. It is a notorious fact that this up, and the good people of Cape Cod to bear the stigman is a slaveholder. What can we expect from men who can make such a selection for a post of high influence? I am unable to say how bitterly this aroused torn, but no one was seriously injured. Women and any vigorous measures on the part of the powers that be. It is a proof of the want of true anti-slavery feeling in the country, that this insult to the nation is tion of the scenes of that tumultuous half hour, which passed by unnoticed. We have more to do here in we were grateful to survive, without witnessing the awakening a true abolition movement than some people shedding of blood or the sacrifice of life. After about tred of oppression for active and enlightened abo-litionism. It is not yet fully seen that England's duty was not completely fulfilled when we emancipated our own slaves. Our Manchester Conference was useful this Whig, (we were informed that it was ALFRED KENDRICK way; I hope the London Conference may do more. You Eq., of Orleans,) arose, and made some excellent re

BARNSTABLE CO. A. S. CONVENTION.

the Grove, near Union Hall, in Harwich, on the 25th, found attention. The moral atmosphere seemed pur 26th and 27th ult. On the first day, the number in for the tempest through which we had just passed. attendance being small, an informal meeting was held, which was addressed by Andrew T. Foss and Lewis had closed, that those who had disturbed it were encou

by the choice of Dr. W. Felcii, of Harwich Port, Pres- regard as much more mean and cowardly than those ident, and RICHARD THAYER, of Braintree, Secretary. of Prince Crowell, Zabina H. Small, Andrew T. Foss. men are known in the community where they reside, Also, a Financial Committee, consisting of Joshua H. and will be held responsible by the friends of good

After a song by the Secretary, the meeting was addressed by him upon the importance, in the work of human redemption, of the free use of thought, tongue for the Massachusetts A. S. Society. owardly feeling; but said that they could not, consis- and pen. Each individual was urged to work in his ently, aid a Society established even for so high and and her own peculiar mode to aid in the overthrow of whatever oppresses and degrades humanity, and to coown temple, and his spirit being with us, all were ex- Ford, Joshua H. Robbins, and Gilbert Smith. might wish to express.

Lewis Ford next addressed the meeting upon the pow-ternoon, were read and adopted :er of reform, and the certain ultimate triumph of truth over whatever might oppose its progress. He encouraged the friends of the slave to have faith in the final success of their labors, though they might endure much and struggle long before they should obtain the victory.

Mrs. FOSTER followed in a pathetic speech, occupying some thirty minutes. She spoke of the gigantic strides which the accursed Slave Power has made in the nation during the past ten years, and the consequent necessity ings, as selfish and diabolical, inasmuch as it ignores for our laboring with greater zeal than ever for its overthrow. She encouraged us not to despair of final success, though the circumstances by which we are surrounded may seem to assume a forbidding aspect. The meeting adjourned till 14 o'clock, P. M.

The clouds betokening rain, the Convention assem-

general, and the clergy in particular. masterly speech, occupying the remainder of the session. He went into an analysis of the policy adopted ministers, ought to take in relation to the alarming by the Free Soil party, and made it as palpable as the encroachments of the Slave Power, presents new proof sun in the heavens in a cloudless day, that, though its that they are sadly wanting in that moral courage and avowed object is the overthrow of slavery in this na-devotion to principle, which are essential elements in tion, it is, in principle, an ally of the Slave Power. true Christian character. He avowed the most profound respect for many of the members of that party, and cheerfully accorded to members of that party, and honesty of purpose, them a great deal of sincerity and honesty of purpose, but could not consent to cooperate with them, so long consistent opposition to it involves a practical recogni-

Free Soil party wholly indefensible. The meeting was adjourned till 7 o'clock.

Song, the meeting was addressed by A. T. Foss, who spoke to us words of encouragement to cheer us in our terrible conflict with the leagured powers of sin.

He coursel to detend, I wish, for myself and my associates in labor who were present, to tender an expression of our gratitude to the many kind friends who, the assured us that our trials, if patiently endured, with their characteristic hospitality, made the most ample provision for our comfort while we were permitted to remain among them.

W. FELCH, President.

R. Thayen, Secretary.

The meeting was next addressed by R. Thayer, showing the want of moral power in the Church to attack ing the want of moral power in the Charles (SALES existing systems of evil, and to rebuke, successfully, Dear Garrison:

they are entirely destitute of his spirit.

The concluding paragraph of your recent letter reNature's great temple in which we were permitted to ferred to the case of our colored seamen arriving in South Carolina ports, and you very justly ask whether harmony existing between the place and the object of

ly neglected the rights of its subjects. We have not, which he traced the connection existing between the as a people, taken steps to compel the government to do churches, and slavery. He was listened to with prothe negotiations were proceeding so very favorably that system of wrong, to perpetuate which the churches are

cannot tell; on what he founded his hopes, I cannot guess. Your countrymen have passed the Fugitive and clergy, and was listened to with great interest to Slave Law, have passed the Nebraska Bill, have fre- the close. She charged the clergy with having made

In the afternoon, the Convention was addressed by uested to bring the matter forward, but said that as ties in general, and upon the Whig party in particular, would be very inconvenient to the government, he must have been a terrible infliction to any profligate what which were active in the suppression of the clave trade on the coast of Africa; but they have not shown themselves alive to their duties towards our colthey could have a Whig row if they wished it, (for if our anti-slavery feeling, and how injurious this is to children were seen leaving the ground in the greatest magine; they mistake the natural sentiment of hawill have noticed that the Manchester Conference ap-pointed a strong deputation to be present at that in be willing to hear him through quietly. The speech of this gentleman exerted a soothing and happy influence upon the meeting, and Mr. Foster was listened to till The annual meeting of this Convention was held in the conclusion of his masterly speech with the most pro

We were not surprised to learn, after the meeting aged to do so by certain Whigs, who did not wish to be On Saturday morning, the Convention was organized known as actors in the scene,—a class of men whom we whom they used as tools to accomplish their diabolical A Business Committee of three was chosen, consisting purpose. As 'murder will out,' we are glad that there Robbins, Elkanah Nickerson, Abby Kelley Foster, order there for the riotous proceedings of which w have spoken.

During the afternoon, the financial committee collect

The meeting was adjourned till evening.

A good number of friends assembled in the Hall in operate in every effort having a tendency to elevate and improve the condition of the race. Assembled in God's

horted to give free utterance to any thought which they At the close of the meeting, the following Resolutions, which were presented to the Convention in the af-

Resolved, That truth is the agency which God has ordained for the reformation of the world, and therefore its faithful inculcation in reference to the wrongs and abuses which exist in our own time is the God-

Resolved, That we are constrained to denounce the Native American Party,' known as the 'Know Noththe condition of the American slave, and is willing to strike hands with his oppressors in their unpardonable outrage of all his rights. Resolved, That the Remonstrance of the three the

sand clergy of New England against the passage of the 'Nebraska Bill,' is a marked sign of the progress of anti-slavery sentiment, and as such, we hail it with joy. bled in the afternoon in the Hall, which was filled to its But we regret that it did not precede, rather than folutmost capacity. The services were opened by a Song; low, the demonstrations made by the 'men of property after which, the Secretary addressed the meeting upon and standing against that great iniquity.

their purpose, publicly announced, to hold a meeting of S. S. Foster next addressed the Convention in a the clergy of New England, in Providence, R. I., in the

Resolved, That as the system of slavery involves as they conceded to any man the right to enslave any consistent opposition to it involves a practical recognigreat interest, and we think all must have been convinced that his position was correct, and that of the movement which is designed to remove those evils, whether physical or moral, which enthral any portion

In closing this meagre sketch of the doings of one of In the evening, convened in the Hall. After a the most interesting meetings which I have ever had

THE OHIO BIG TENT. SALEM, (Ohio,) Sunday, Aug. 27, 1854.

Lewis Fond followed, with a speech in which he dwelt upon the hostility of the churches to the humans movements of the day, and to their self-sacrificing advocates, and ventured to express the opinion that they are not the churches of Christ, inasmuch as they are not the churches of Christ, inasmuch as they are entirely destitute of his spirit. Meeting adjourned to Sanday morning, at 10 o'clock. before me are men and women, who for twenty years On Sunday morning, as the hour of meeting drew ity against slaveholders and slave-hunters. The tent is near, the people began to assemble in the Grove from set up close by the railway station.

ed, has rendered most efficient and welcome aid to the meeting. I have often heard him on the anti-sla-ty-loving parents will take special pleasure in putting shallow arguments in support of the practice of defending this slaveholding Confederacy, and swearing to execute its laws and Constitution, in order to get power to abolish the very slavery which they mean to support till TALES FOR CHILDREN. E. Gay, Hopedale, (Mil they can abolish it.

are the deadliest enemies of the anti-slavery move- the Child's Vision '- Helen, or the Power of Love 'ment. He is bearing a noble testimony against ligion of abstractions, ceremonies and observances, and in favor of a religion of justice and humanity. His in favor of a religion of justice and humanity. His the Little Companion, or Pleasant Rhymes for Children, and inment. He is bearing a noble testimony against a recians. He is free. His sense of obedience to, and reverence for, a priesthood and sectarian church, and as arbitrary religion, has ceased to blight and crush his soul. Oppressed and outraged humanity can receive no help from them. Their business is to take care of the honor of their sectarian God. To feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to house the houseless, and to educate and elevate the ignorant and the degraded, is n business of theirs. They are willing to be helpers of their Gods, but not willing to be their brothers' keep-

A fugitive slave has just come among us, and is now standing near me on the platform. He is a fine looking man, just from the Old Dominion-a passenger on the underground railroad to the kingdom of Victoria, the land of the free. A great sensation is in the assembly. Every heart is moved-every eye is fixed on this helpless victim of the American Union. The poor man is t pursuit, and is pledged to eatch the man, and again place him in the condition of a brute. Who is that kidnapper? The American Union. Let that Godaccursed Union be dissolved, and no man will flee from there are those present who plead strongly with us to duce us to join this Confederacy, and become memof a large number of her 'Poems' on this occasion. Although never a slave, her native city (Baltimore) and fatal delusion, which many, who are now zealous in their efforts to sustain this brotherhood of slave-catchers cherish so strongly, but for which they will one day be deeply humbled. It is affecting and deeply HONORS CONFERRED ON COLORED MEN. that to-morrow's sun might rise on its ruins.

The Anti-Slavery Society is free from debt. The Bugle is now one of the best anti-slavery papers in the Mayor of Boston. world, and bids fair to stand in its high, manly, and truly uncompromising position firmly, and to the end of the struggle. Marius Robinson has shown himself a truly wise, firm, and noble editor, and seems to have ome into the position for which his talents qualify him.

But, a gloom hangs over this region, which more or two by rain. Scarce a fall of rain has visited this re- of duty, judging from his communication, are as coming heat. Over ten or twelve counties of the Reserve, their abundance to help the poor wandering ure has reached the roots, and few potatoes are found, good things that come out of Nazareth. and these few not larger than robin's eggs. The corn crop is nearly destroyed, and many are cutting up the

vention. Free Soilers are here, to urge the question of the anti-slavery character of the Constitution. The readers of The Liberaron are familiar with their arguments. I will not repeat them. Funds have been raised, yesterday and to-day, to sustain the Bugle and the constitution of his going to Liberia. He has succeeded in redeeming his wife, and two of his ten children. For the eight remaining in slavery, five thousand dolthe general operations of the Society. Conventions are lars are to be exacted, (said to be less than their marto be held in various places. C. C. Burleigh is to hold meetings in a number of places. There is to be a stirThe balance must be obtained by the 1st of November. Eastern friends may rest assured that in no part of the land 'palpable as a mountain,' and awfully appalling anti-slavery field are money and labor so well bestowed

But I must stop, and send this off. The Convention is to adjourn this evening. All will go home with stronger and more hopeful hearts.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

RECEPTION OF THE TRAITOR IN HIS OWN CITY !- The meeting held in Chicago on the evening of the 3d inst. to hear Senator Douglas speak on the Nebraska bill, was attended by a large concourse of people, and held in the open air. As soon as Judge Douglas ascended the stand, a tremendous noise was made, which entiretempt to restore quiet, but in vain. After several inefly drowned his voice. His friends made an earnest atfectual efforts to obtain a hearing, at about half past ten, Douglas was compelled to leave the stand. Much a large majority of those present being opposed to his speaking. He was followed to the hotel by the crowd, which then quietly dispersed. This is a dish of 'popular sovereignty,' for which the traitor has no appetite. During the day, the flags of the shipping in the harbor were displayed at half-mast, expressive of indignation at his opposition to the River and Harbor Bill, and the

SPEECH OF REV. Mr. BISHOP. Will the Boston Christian Register and the New York Christian Inquirer enable their readers to peruse the affecting and thrilling speech made by the Rev. Francis Bishop, of Liverpool, at the Manchester Anti-Slavery Conference?

TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS. The steamer Timour, Capt. Dix, exploded her boilers near Jefferson City, Missouri, a few days since, killing twenty persons, and scalding many more. The boat immediately sank in six or eight feet of water.

By a collision of trains on the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark railroad, on the 30th uit, four men were killed, and seventeen persons wounded.

Resolutions, of the most radical and uncompromising STORY BOOKS. John P. Jewett & Co., 117 Washing character, have been offered to the meeting for discus-sion. The meeting began yesterday, in the Friends' executed and profusely illustrated Story Books, in a meeting-house. The Friends wanted their house to new form, on excellent paper and large type. Among worship God in to-day, so we had to set up the tent to plead the cause of humanity, bought and sold in the Children, by Aunt Mary '—' Minnie May, with other persons of three millions of slaves.

EDMUND QUINCY, whose presence here cheers the Cabin, &c. They cannot fail to prove highly attractive hearts of all the tried and true friends of the oppress-to all the little folks; and as they are all designed to very platform, but never did I hear him speak with them into the hands of their beloved children. 'Just more freedom and power. He is now demolishing the as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.' To the rising

hey can abolish it.

Rev. Leonand Griffing, of Connecticut, is now Instructive and Amusing Tales for Children; such a speaking, to show that many ministers and churches 'Lida's Tales of Rural Home '- 'The Two Sisters, or 'Little Ida, or the Strawberry Girl'-&c. &c. Alec culcate excellent sentiments.

> CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for September, 1854. The owing are the contents of the present number :-

I. Polemics and Irenics. By Rev. James F. Clarke II. Miss Sewell's Novels. By E. Foxton. III. The Plurality of Worlds. By Rev. Thomas Hill IV. Prospects of American Slavery. By Rev. J. H

V. Bartlett's Personal Narrative. By C. C. Smith

VI. Our Book Movement. By Rev. Rufus Ellis. Notices of Recent Publications - Religious Intell gence-Obituaries Crosby, Nichols & Co., 111 Washington street, pul

LECTURE BY MISS F. E. WATKINS. A large an less victin of the American Union. The poor man is flying from the kidnapper, who is on the watch and in bot pursuit, and is pledged to eath the ware and saving Street Church last Monday, and listened with great interest and satisfaction to a lecture on 'Christianity, and an original poem, which Miss W. recited from her

Mesers. Cole and Grimes, and Wm. C. Nell, and the A few words of encouragement were offered by Rev brutality to British humanity. Our object is to urge men to escape from this slaveholding Confederacy. But

humiliating to look on this defenceless man, thus appealing to us to protect him against his inhuman enemies, and we are powerless to save him. He must leave us, and go on his way to other lands, to save him from the clutches of the kidnapper. God help us! Dear Garrison, what shall we do? It is very hard to be compelled to witness such crucity, and to feel that we can do so little to save the victim. The curse of God is on this resulting. It must go down in blood. Would be sufficiently and to feel that we have the victim. The curse of God is on this resulting. It must go down in blood. Would institution. His ardent and persevering 'pursuit of institution. is on this republic. It must go down in blood. Would institution. His ardent and persevering 'pursuit of knowledge under difficulties' fully entitles him to this But the meeting goes on. The tent spreads its shad-

ow over 2000 men, women and children, as they sit in solemn deliberation over our nation's destiny—for it is

Child, of New York city. Graduating there, he nothing less. This government stands or falls accordnothing less. This government stands or falls according as this question of slavery is settled. It would do you good to look out upon these earnest, determined faces. I know many of them personally. They live an anti-slavery life. They are the men and women of Ohio who will not turn back in the day when the battle waxes hot.

Let colored Americans continue hopeful and perse vering. Nil desperandum!

'CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE!

STONEHAM, Sept. 4, 1854. Mr. Garrison,—The readers of The Liberator hav less affects all minds. In some two months, the ground had their erroneous impressions with regard to Mr. has not been once moistened to the depth of an inch or Whitcomb's anti-slavery ministry corrected. His ideas gion during the summer. The sun, the cloudless sun, prehensive as we could wish. To him, and to the noble has poured its scorching rays upon the earth, without men and women of his church and society, who have interruption, till the air gleams and glitters with burn- obeyed the simplest dictates of humanity by giving of and in Columbiana, Stark and Carroll counties, the po- we send kind greetings. The 'certain few,' who (if I tato crop is nearly destroyed. Many were planted in do not mistake his meaning) are the Garrisonian abolithe spring, and they sprouted and grew ; but no moist- tionists, have ever treasured with a miser's care all the

crop is nearly destroyed, and many are cutting up the stalks, to feed them out to the cattle, the pastures being dried up, till it is feared the grass roots are dead. The trees, whose roots do not strike deep into the earth, but run more on the surface, are casting their foliage, as if blighted by the frosts of autumn. For ten days in succession, since I have been in Ohio, the mercury has risen above one hundred. The heat has been intense and long continued, till the earth is baked, and every green thing withered. The prospect for the fall and winter, seems very gloomy, as to the support of the cat-sire, a certificate stating the above facts, and recomgreen thing withered. The prospect for the fall and winter seems very gloomy, as to the support of the cattle and horses, and as to the means of the farmers raising money to meet the payment of debts and taxes. The wheat crop, also, in this region, is not equal to past years, by more than one half. Wheat is here \$1.75 per bushel, and flour from ten to twelve dollars a barrel. An oppressive heat crushes and withers all animal and vegetable life. But, amid it all, a large number have come from far and near to consider their duty in relation to slavery.

Monday, 12 M. We are still going on with our Convention. Free Soilers are here, to urge the question of The venerable man, whose case is stated in the

ring campaign during the autumnal months, and the Every such case makes the shame and depravity of our

CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

In accordance with a vote passed at the adjourn ment of the Woman's RIGHTS CONVENTION held in Cleveland, Ohio, October, 1853-the fifth annual National Convention will be held in Philadelphia, commencing on the 18th of October, and continuing through the two succeeding days.

The subjects which will come under discussion at this

Convention, as in the preceding ones, will be the EQUAL RIGHTS OF WOMAN to all the advantages of Education, Literary, Scientific and Artistic; to full equality in all business avocations and industrial pursuits, con The wide range of subjects for discussion can scarcely fail of awakening the attention of all classes to o tive of sex, to take part in the deliberations of the Convention, and thus contribute to the progress of trut

and the redemption of humanity.

Signed on behalf of the Central Committee: PAHLINA W. DAVIS, President. ASTOINETTE L. BROWN, Sec'y.

THE SIXTH WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

Will be held in BRINLEY HALL, CATTLE SHOW WEEK, September, 1854.

The mere announcement of Anti-Slavery work to be done will doubtless be sufficient to suggest at once, to those familiar with such labors, the most efficient modes of help. To any who are now, for the first time, awakened to the duty of bearing their part in the contest with Oppression and Injustice, we would say, that we are grateful for sympathy and co-operation, however manifested; by donations of money, by personal presence, or by service. All saleable articles are desirable, in every department of utility and ornament; and the various Sewing Circles throughout the County can render substantial aid by sending useful articles of their own manufacture—while for the Refreshment Tables, which form an important source of profit, we depend confidently upon our friends in this city, and the neighboring tdwns.

Sarah H. Earle, Emily Sargent, Lucy Chase, Adeline Will be held in BRINLEY HALL, CATTLE SHOW

boring towns.

Sarah H. Earle, Emily Sargent, Lucy Chase, Adeline
M. Howland, Olive Loveland, Abby W. Wyman, Sarah
L. Butman, Hannah Rice, Eliza N. Stowell, Hannah M.
Rogers, and Mary Channing Higginson, of Worcester.

N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE .-The Seventh Annual Term will commence Nov. 1, 1854, and continue four months. Professous.—Wm. M. Cornell, M. D., Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Stephen Tracy, M. D., John K. Palmer, M. D., Henry M. Cobb, M. D., Wm. S. Brown, Chemist. Fees.—To each Professor, \$10; Practical Anatomy, \$5; Graduation Fee, \$20.

The Massachusetts Legislature having appropriated funds to pay the tuition of forty pupils annually for five years, from the different counties of the State, according to the number of Senators, applications can be made, personally or by letter, and particulars be learned, at the College, 274 Washington street, Boston.

4t SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary.

MANCHESTER, N. H .- The recently-appointed meeting at this place having failed through the ill-health of one of the speakers,—notice is hereby given, that an Anti-Slavery meeting will be held in Manuchester, at the City Hall, on Sunday next, Sept. 10th, at the

sual hours of meeting. Charles L. Remond of Salem, and Rev. A. T. Foss, NATHANIEL H. WHITING and LEWIS FORD,

Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in PLYMOUTH, on Sunday, Sept. 10th, and at SOUTH SCITUATE, on Sunday, Sept. 17th. WANTED—A colored woman as Housekeeper n a Water-Cure Establishment. Apply, immediately, WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. WANTED—A good place for two colored children, one a boy seven years old, and the other a girl of five years—until they become of age.

Apply at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

A competent person wishes a situation as porter store, or to travel with a gentleman.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

SITUATION WANTED, for writing or collectng, by a young man of fine attainments, who well recommended.

MARRIED-In Ashland, Mass., Aug. 31, by Rev. Ir. Thayer, R. B. Phillips to Kate Rotchfort. In Andover, August 30, by George Foster, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM O. WOODBRIDGE to Miss LUCY ANN MASON,

DIED-In this city, August 21, Mrs. Many Reven-

Astounding Disclosures! AMERICAN LAWS AMERICAN COURTS, IN THE YEAR 1854.

WE have just published a work which must astonish the civilized world. It is the PERSONAL NARRATIVE

A SOUTHERN WOMAN. Who was imprisoned one month in the common jail in Norfolk, under the laws of Virginia, for the CRIME OF TEACHING FREE COLORED CHIL-

MRS. MARGARET DOUGLASS.

DREN TO READ!!! PRICE TWENTY CENTS.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Indoctrinate the Children,

And when they grow to be Men and Women, their Principles will be correct! WITH THIS GREAT END IN VIEW, we are is-

Anti-Slavery Picture Books, Four of which, with the following titles, are now ready:-

PICTURES AND STORIES FROM UNCLE TOM'S THE EDINBURGH DOLL, AND OTHER TALES;

GRANDMOTHER'S STORIES FOR LITTLE CHIL-

The Books are ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, and are sold at retail for 12½ cents, and at ONE DOLLAR per dozen. Anti-Slavery parents will see the importance of circulating such books. PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT AND COMPANY,

> No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. ANTHONY BURNS'S

FAREWELL TO BOSTON, June 2, 1854. A POEM SET TO MUSIC BY J. W.

JUST PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

No. 117 Washington Street. GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRICES PROM \$50 TO \$150. THE Subscriber has at all times a large number of Pianofortes, Melodeons, Seraphines and Parlor Organs for sale or to let, to persons residing in the city or at a distance. Many of these instruments are from the best makers, and either new or have been in use but a short time. The great variety from which individuals can here select, will insure them perfect satisfaction. Persons hiring, who may conclude to purchase within one year, will receive a reduction of rent. An excellent opportunity is thus presented to those who may wish to give an instrument a full trial before purchasing.

OLIVER DITSON. MUSIC PUBLISHER, 115 Washington Street.

Despotism in America.

BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESQ. If any man doubts the fact, that the most grinding tyranny upon which the sun shines, exists in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, let him read this

AFF A FRESH SUPPLY.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION. TOR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the 'Great Discussion on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January last.' Price, 31 cts. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies.

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THE HONEST LABORER

God bless the honest laborer. The hardy son of toil. The worker in the clattering mills, The delver in the soil; The ones whose brawny hands have torn From earth her hoarded wealth, Whose sole return for ceaseless toil Is nature's boon-sweet health.

Bless him who wields the ponderous sledge, Clad in his leathern mail That, safe as warrior's panoply, Guards from the scathing hail, That gushes from beneath each stroke, Each mighty crushing blow, Who seeks to lighten labor's toil.

Bless him who turns the matted soil, Who with the early dawn Hastens to gather nature's store-Hastes to the yellow corn ! Who plants in nature's bosom wide The fruitful golden grain, And gives it to her guardian care, The sunshine and the rain.

Where ruddy fires glow.

Bless him who lays the massive keel, Who bends the trusty sail. That bids the ocean wanderer Safe battle with the gale; Who rears the tall and slender mast, Whence floats to every breeze The stars and stripes of liberty, (!!) A rainbow o'er the seas.

Bless him whose ribbéd palace rests Upon the heaving sea, Who scorns the danger of the flood, The breaker-guarded lea; Who in the ocean-cradle sleeps Calmly in storm-fraught hour. Unfearing that his bark will quail Before the tempest's power.

Bless him who gives each beauteous thought A resting-place-a name-And twines its ancient clories With the fadeless wreath of fame; Who sends it forth on every breeze,

And bids it live to bless, While ceaseless clinks the slender type. And groans the printing press.

Bless all who toil ! God's blessing rest On them with double power, Whose honest brow the sweat-drops deck In every day-light hour; Bless them, though poor, and may they win What wealth can never gain, Contentment with their lot on earth A balm for every pain.

Bless them ! and may the Workman's hand, Who framed the giant earth, That bade each star in glory shine, That gave the seas their birth, Reserve on high a resting-place, Within the realms of light, For every honest son of toil, When passed death's darksome night.

From the Boston Courier. TO MAUD.

Come, sit with me, my child, awhile, Thou of the sunny hair ! And from my weary heart beguile The sadness resting there: 'For ever as I gaze on thee, Thou sweet, fair child of mine Another's face I think I see. Soft shadowed forth in thine.

When, stealing silently to me, Another form, thou dost not see Between us seems to glide. When, with the smile I seek to win, Thy soft blue eyes meet mine-Dark hazel tints seem shaded in The sapphire light of thine. As from thy sister's forehead fair,

The waving curls fell down, I see, upon thy golden hair, The shadows of the brown So in thy presence we anew Visions long past behold, And, in our saddened hearts, review

The memories they enfold.

Sweet little maid! thy 'evening prayer,' Still nightly chanting, say ! Still heavenward keep, beneath its care, Thy 'calm, unruffled way !' Loved angel spirits near thee float, On life's unquiet wave; And safely guide the little boat Its troubled waters lave.

From the Dublin Nation.

WERE I BUT HIS OWN WIFE. Were I but his own wife, to guard and to guide him, 'Tis little of sorrow should fall on my dear; I'd chant my low love-verses, stealing beside him, So faint and so tender, his heart would but hear; I'd null the wild blossoms from valley and highland, And there at his feet I would lay them all down : I'd sing him the songs of our poor stricken Island, Till his heart was on fire with a love like my own

There's a rose by his dwelling-I'd tend the lone treas That he might have flowers when the summer would There's a harp in his hall-I would wake its swee

For he must have music to brighten his home. Were I but his own wife to guide and to guard him, 'Tis little of sorrow should fall on my dear; For every kind glance my whole life would award him In sickness I'd soothe, and in sadness I'd cheer.

My heart is a fount welling upward forever-When I think of my true-love, by night or by day; That heart keeps its faith like a fast-flowing river, Which gushes forever, and sings on its way: I have thoughts full of peace for his soul to repose in, Were I but his own wife to win and to woo Oh! sweet if the night of misfortune were closing. To rise like the morning star, darling, on you !

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Other Presidents may be forgotten; but the name signed to the Fugitive Slave Bill can never be forgotten. There are depths of infamy, as there are heights of fame. I regret to say, what I must; but truth compels me. Better far for him had he never been born. Better far for his memory, and the good name of his children, had he never been President! "—CHARLES SUMMER.

O, most accurst, pernicious height of pow'r ! How dost thou fall a blight upon the soul, Which yields its honor to thy soft control, Truth's endless day for one poor flatt'ring hour ! Such, O unhappy mortal! is thy dower; And if th' angelic bands, who constant keep Watch by the gate of Heaven, do ever weep, Well might their tears descend, a mournful show'r To mark the sacrifice which thou hast made: To see a man, erect and conscience-free, Cast off the crown of his integrity, The robe of honor which him erst array'd; And, grovelling in the very face of heaven, Renounce the nature which his God had given !

A JOURNEY TO CHARLESTON. No. IV.

BY THE WANDERING GENTILE.

Talks with the Slaves in South Carolina-the Sugar House. CHARLESTON HOTEL, S. C., April 10.

Fellow-Gentiles-I arrived in this, the chosen land her last trip ' on this occasion only'; and, by doing so, de meanest old scamp goin. caused the regular line of steamships between that port and this city to make its exit, with great colat, from that vast theatre of which the celebrated and venerable Mr. Neptune is the able stage manager. The Gladiator padthe steamer of the same line, which started from the month, sir-and all that I does know wants to be free same port on the same hour that we did. Alas! like very bad, I tell you, and may be will fight before long other faithful servants of the public, Away Down if they don't get freedom some how. This country is the South, she is to be sold 'by auction, (for cash,) to the meanest country in the world. No, sir, I never has been

cious, are well paved and clean; its public buildings are but I won't stand it much longer; I'll run away the very numerous and massive, and many of its private 'palace- first chance I gets. Massa, is a colored man safe in mansions,' like Jacob's loved Rachel, are very good for New York? the eyes to look upon. Its theatre is much superior, as an edifice, to either the National, Barnum's, Burton's, without a desperate and bloody contest between the muor Wallack's, of New York.

byterian style of architecture.

be levelled to the earth amid the savage yells of insur- Bowery (stage) Boys, and 'Eva' Howard, and 'Topgent negroes, and the shricks of widowed ladies whose sy' Dawes, and the dramatic Aitkens, and Stevens, and the cheers of the true chivalry of the age,—the assailants of slavery and friends of the bondman,—and the slavery campaign.

Applause of the fair daughters of the Southern States.

He spoke of one John Bouldon, an intimate friend of the slavery campaign. God grant that the beautiful women of the South may his, who had been legally kidnapped from New York be the first to demand the demolition of this execrable edifice. God grant that they may be spared the misery of seeing their husbands and their male children slaugh- brave and game; O, he looked well, sir. They wouldn't tered by their slaves; but may the Sugar House of let us talk to him-we only saw him through the gra-Charleston be speedily levelled to the dust, at any cost. ting of the jail. They took him away one morning-The first of man's natural rights is the right to live : he came with the sheriff of New York-and I heard tell without liberty, there is no life, but existence only. If of somebody having raised \$1500 or \$15,000 to buy a man deprived me of my liberty, it would, I conceive, him-yes, I believe it was \$1500-but it wasn't a high be a crime to permit him to live and be my lord, if I price, sir, he was a first rate tailor.' had the power to kill him; and such,-let the howling 'Do you know anything,' I asked, 'about the Sugar Mr. Brooks, the Representative of South Carolina, and House here? A colored man at Richmond advised me the Northern sycophants of the human flesh traders of to go and see it. I've been there, but the officer who the South, say what they will, -such are the sentiments showed me round seemed to think that my absence of the majority of the slaves of the city of Charleston. would be as much for the good of the bo At Richmond and at Wilmington, I found the slaves dis- company. He showed me all the cells, because he Charleston, I find them morose, and savagely brooding over their wrongs. They know and they dread the them prevents them from forming. But if the guards men on the mill.] who at present keep watch over the city every night I dropped my pencil as I gave my description of it were to be otherwise employed-if a hostile army's and did not lift it up again-for the very first sentences cannons were to be heard near, approaching the city, or he uttered filled me with such horror of the Sugar a Northern fleet was to be seen sailing up the bay of House, that I forgot the writer in the man. Charleston-then, as surely as God lives, would the He said, in substance : You could not have asked a them as an equal and a friend-and I speak advisedly room. when I say, that they are already ripe for a Rebellion, 'I don't want my boys to do that,' he said, and ther and that South Carolina DARES NOT,—even if the North he went down stairs. Three days passed, and I thought

Union, or to offer up the secessionists at her shrine.

The Sugar House of Charleston is a building erected

very many of their cells are dark. ry many of their cells are dark.

What, think you, is the mode of conducting this peat at all.

If a planter arrives in the city with a 'lot' of slaves for sale, he repairs to the Sugar House, and places them races, and I met some friends there, and when I came there; and there they are kept until disposed of, 'by back, I was about half an hour too late. He put me to auction, (for cash,) to the highest bidder.'

If any slaveholder, from any or from no cause, de-termines to punish his human property, he takes it to 'How many at each it the Sugar House, and simply orders how he wishes it to Fifteen, massa, both times.' be punished -- and, without any trial, without any ques- 'Two fifteens make thirty, not twenty-five,' I sugtions asked or explanations given, the command is obeyed by the officers of the institution. A small sum is paid for the board of the incarcerated.

o'clock, without a ticket of leave from the owner, he or sil was very sore.' she is taken to the Sugar House, and kept there all night. In the morning, the master is informed of the chair in which I had been lounging. circumstance, and, if he pays one dollar fine, the slave is liberated. If he refuses to do so, the slave is tied say that in earnest? hand and foot, Lashed, and then liberated.

STATEMENT OF A SLAVE.

The concluding portion of the following narrative, related to me by a slave, whose answers I took down in 'Massa,' he repeated, 'it am God's truth-I'll short-hand as he gave them, will serve to show how swear it, wheneber you like; there's hundreds beside me the name of the Sugar House has become a word of ter- who would do so, if you asked them. The colored peoror to the colored race in South Carolina and the ad- ple here know it too well, sir.' joining States. I first heard of it and its horrors at I had just returned from the Theatre, where I had Richmond. Of course, I alter the real names of the different parties mentioned in the statement. I omit the models of womanly beauty—looking all so happy and questions, also, as the reader can guess them from the so good, and laughing so merrily, as the pit roared

South Carolina. I'm about thirty years old now. (Don't would undoubtedly have felt the spirit of old Simon goyou know the exact age?) No-let me see-l'll tell ing out of him. For the ladies of Charleston, although you exactly how old I'm now. I've been two years they have a rather haughty look, are a noble race of here-not quite two years till next month-and I know women. Nicholas Smith-I seen him only the other day-he says An alarm of fire gave me an opportunity of sudden I'm exactly the same age as he is. I'm exactly thirty-two ly leaving my colored companions. I went out to walk years old. Yes, sir, he's a free man. He was raised and to ponder where I growed. Oh! yes, he's a white man, he's not . How is it, I asked myself, that this infernal institu years before I came to Columbus-I've been here two other. I did not say so, however, for the lady was a years-four and two's six, an't it, sir? (Yes.) Well, slaveholder, and I was in her house. she's been dead about that time. It may not be quite so long, though. (Who's Kenog, sir?) He was a farmer in Newberry. No, my father did not belong to coat on, whom I mentioned in my description of the him. Yes, he was a slave. No, sir, my mother neber slave shambles of Richmond. I read it in his indigwas sold, she was raised there and died there. I can't nant eye. say 'xactly; let me count just how many she had. Look, A Puritanical mind, on seeing a man angrily con sir, and I'll count; [he commencing with his thumb to plaining of the conduct of a human being, to whose count the number of his mother's children on his fin- person or services he had no right whatever, in running gers.] Maria, that's my sister that I got a letter away from his prison-farm to nature's liberty, would from home, the other day; Alice, she's dead, that's two; have knit his brows, and openly or secretly anathe-Lea, I never seen her-she's dead, that's three. Have matized and loathed him. A humorist would have had three sisters. (Have you any brothers?) Yes, laughed at the comicality of such conduct. But a phi

THE LIBERATOR. candle. [This conversation occurred in a house, occu- stead of a mere conventional criminal, his indigna-That's how I came to be called Roberts; he took her name. After I left Roberts, I belonged to Richardson I was about six years old when I went to Mr. Bichardson. Miss Roberts was married to Mr. Richardson, and

I was a gift from Roberts to him: that's how I came to belong to him. I staid with him till about two years sincenot quite two years, it's not two years till May. Then I was sold to dis old man, my boss now. [It is unnecessary, perhaps, to say, that 'dis old man, my boss now,' of the chivalry of the South, on last Tuesday morning, in was not present at this nocturnal meeting of Southern the steamer Gladiator, from Wilmington, which made colored and Northern uncolored woolly-heads!] He's

Are the colored people of your acquaintance all dis-

contented with being in bondage?' I asked.
'Yes, sir, all on 'em. I knows lots and lots of 'em since I came here, and I's a stranger in the city : I's dled well her part, and arrived two hours earlier than not been quite two years yet-not two years till next out of it, but I knows that nothin' could be worse. I's Charleston is a pleasant city; its streets, if not spa-

I replied that I believed it would now be impossible nicipal authorities and people of the city of New York. The Irish have a splendid building here—the Hiber- for a slaveholder to pluck a slave 'as a brand into the burning,' after he had once trod the soil of Manhattan The fail is an old brick building of the Scotch Pres- Island, and that no attempt would ever again be made to execute the Fugitive Slave Law in our commercial Close beside it is a building resembling a British cas- metropolis. I said that perhaps a slaveholder might tle of the feudal ages in its external form—resembling the French Bastile or the Spanish Inquisition in its internal management—a building that is destined yet to 'Uncle Tom,' Purdy, and Nebraska Bill, and the husbands have been massacred by wholesale; or else amid the scenic artist Rogers, and Free Soil Phineas, with

contented, but despondingly resigned to their fate. At couldn't well help himself, but he didn't give me any

slave-master's power: they are afraid to assail it with- very hot,-I was almost sufficated by my first inhalaout first effecting a combination among their colored tion of its atmosphere. The odor arising from the brethren, which the stern ordinances of the city and the privies (which were in close proximity to the treadmill,) fear of a 'black Douglas'-I mean of a Judas-among rendered the air insufferably corrupt. There were eight

sewers of the city be instantly filled with the blood of better person, sir, than myself. I have been twice the slave-masters. I have had long and confidential there. The first time that I was there, I was put in by conversations with great numbers of the slaves here, my master for playing at cards. He came up one night who trusted me because I talked with and acted toward and caught us-a few boys and myself-playing in a

were willing to permit her,—to secode from this Union it was all over. But it wasn't. He came into my bedof States. Her only hope of safety from wholesale room before I got up, and put a pair of handcuffs on slaughter is the United States. Laugh the Secessionists to scorn, ye Union-loving sons of the North-for the in a dark cell—the only light I had came through five negroes, and the fear of them, are here to cement the gimlet holes-for four days, and I was paddled twice.

'Paddled?' I repeated, 'what do you mean?' 'Oh massa,' he replied, 'they whip us with a paddle. A for the purpose of punishing and selling slaves in. I paddle's a piece of board about that (three fingers) visited it. It is simply a prison, with a tread-mill, wide, and half an inch deep. I got twenty the first day, whipping-posts, a work-yard, putrid privies, and a brine and twenty the last. They put a kind of drawer with attached. There are, I think, three corridors; hominy—nothing else—in it, into the cell once a day, and that's our food. I couldn't taste any the first day

> 'Nothin', massa, at all. I got leave to go to the the Sugar House again; I was kept dare two days, and

'How many at each time?' I asked.

Does it, massa? So it does. Well, I got thirty. Den, after dey paddle them, you know, DEY WASH THE If any colored person is found out of doors after 10 BACK WITH SALT WATER—Oh! massa,' he shuddered,

> I astonished my colored friend by starting from the 'Great God !' I exclaimed. 'You don't mean t

'Massa,' he said slowly and solemnly, 'it am as true

as I'm sitting here.'

Will you swear that?' I asked.

loudly at the comic gestures of Gabriel Ravel and his My name is Peter Roberts. I was born in Newberry, troupe of dancers, that a misanthrope in gazing at them

a colored man at all ; be knows every thing-more than tion exists, when surrounded by so much nobility of na-I do-he can read and write, and all that sort of thing, ture? At Wilmington, a philanthropic lady told me, you know. I have a sister and mother in Carolina, about 130 miles on the cars, as I'm told. I was raised many and how friendly the bonds were that united the by Mr. Kenog. He has been dead for years: I wish I slave to his master. As she said so, I felt inclined to was with him now. That was the first man that raised me. (Did you ever know your father or mother?) Of how many and how revolutionary the reasons are yes, I knowed them like a book. Mother died four that are daily tending to array them one against the

I obtained, I think, a correct solution of this question

there's Wash, that's one; Hannibal, that's two; Major and Jackson, that's—let me see—an't it four, sir? an evil. I adopted the latter mode of procedure. This (Yes.) Then I've three sisters and four brothers- man, I soliloquized, is not by any means a had man: that's, that's-a. [He didn't finish the sentence.] Yes, he appears to be a hespitable, trustworthy and generous ometimes slaves have got two names, and sometimes person. His conduct, viewed in one light, is virtuous only one. My father belonged to a widow woman named he is indignant, as every man should be, at one whos

Lucy Roberts. I knowed him as well as I know that he supposes to be a criminal. If the man was a real in

pied partly by colored people, during candle-light.] tion would be just. But as the runaway was merely a . It is the name of a gentleman who did a thing c breaker of Southern society's laws, and not a violator two in Europe,' I replied. 'But do you know what of Nature's, the error of his master consisted in regard- Europe is? ing them as one and inseparable.

Thus, although I say that I wish to see slavery abolished at any cost, even at the cost of a black social St. United States; and, therefore, destined to be one of 'em Bartholomew's night, I do not say that even the majori- in the good time coming, boys. ty of the slaveholders are depraved men. But the negroes have a right to that liberty to which their mas- ter?' I continued. ers, who deprive them of it, have none : and if their 'No, massa : de neber does the like of dat with colo owners resolutely refuse to set them free, then-let ed people.' (He was mistaken : slaves are often clerithem, without murmuring, endure the approximas, them, without murmuring, endure the approximas, them, without murmuring, endure the approximas, them, without murmuring, endure the approximas of them, without murmuring, endure the approximation of the approxi them, without murmuring, endure the approaching cally married.)

An owner, who is a St. Clair to his slaves, lately said rels in de day, and makes it all up at night." to me that his negroes could not be discontented, be-cause they had no cause of complaint, as he was as kind the Christian doctrine of marriage and divorce.) to them as it was possible for any master to be.

the slaves? I asked

Sir!' he ejaculated, with an expression of surprise, side the Land.' 'That 's my title,' I replied. 'My dear sir, you don't see that you speak of your kindness as of a possure. You forget at the outset that the negro is a man that so?' -your equal. Now, would n't you be very apt to call me out if I were to go about and say, in a condescending tone, that I had always been very kind to you?"

'I don't forget-I deny that the negro is my equal,' said the Southron; and thus the conversation dropped.

But I have forgotten, I see, that I intended to write a contented, and said that all the boys they knew were disetter descriptive of effects, and not to investigate their

As my letter is long enough already, I must be brief. have spent six days now in conversing with colored tent?' people here, and I have never yet met one who proessed to be even contented with, far less to prefer, slavery to freedom. Many, many have I met, who are panting for liberty; and several who are prepared to risk the chance of failure in an insurrection. I will conclude by transcribing a few miscellaneous

scraps from my note-book :-I. THE GINGER GIRL.

fore she was a slave.

'My dear,' said some one, 'why have you never tried to escape?"

She answered indistinctly-'Oh ! you did ; in Virginia, eh ? Do you come from that State? ' asked a certain gentile.

'No, sir, I did n't say that,' said the yellow-girl, with a peculiar glance and a merry laugh, 'I said I

hen I'd get ginger!

From the manner in which she uttered the dissyllahas eight months' engagements on hand, with additions every week, and that the discussion with Infidels has the very least claim on his attention. ble ginger, I inferred that she did not relish that arti-

After a few further remarks, during the course of

color was working :-

his cap, as he had done at least a dozen times during extending.

the previous five minutes. 'Never mind touching your hat,' quoth the wander- glorious. ing Gentile; 'how many children have you had?' I'se had eight by my first wife, and five by de sec-

by the last up

'You are both Christians?' I remarked.

'That's not a great misfortune,' I remarked, as I re-called to my recollection a long editorial article I had casion. One of the speakers was Mr. Remelin entitled 'Fanaticism of the New England Clergy,' which was written by a professed minister of the Gospel of Enquirer!

rer regarding the origin of the native American party, he did say was a 'falsehood.'] And now comes. lases, should exist to keep them so. I spose we can be Christians widout being members ob

-de church.

dren, old man, haven't you?' ' Yes, massa,' said the old slave grinning.

was interrupted by—a question:
'How long has your first husband been dead?' did-so I tooks up wid my ole man.'

'And you like him, do you?' 'Oh, yes, massa; ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! I's a great and left.

Taylor's,' and consequently spoken with the loquacious about him. Taylor's,' and consequently spoken with the loquacious waiters there often enough to have enabled him to talk with 'the finest peasantry in the world,' without the aid reign of the d—d Dutch is over, by G—d!' of an interpreter-notwithstanding all this, his familiarity with incorrect pronounciation be could make absolutely nothing of the old man's history.

"You say you were owned by an Englishman"—I re-cented, "and that you lived at St. Helens. Was St. peated, and that you lived at St. Helena. Was St. Helena an island? 'Yes, massa,' said the slave politely touching his hat

as he said so. 'The Island that Napolean Bonaparte lived at?'

'Napoleon Bonaparte?' repeated the slave.
'Did you never hear of Napoleon Bonaparte?'

' No. massa-who was him?'

'No, massa,' said the slave, 'I never heard on him.

I explained that Europe was a State annexable to the

Were you married to your present wife by a minis-

(Thus is the system of slavery a practical defiance

'Are you content with being in bondage?' What right have you to be kind (as you call it) to 'No, no, massa, indeed,' said the old man, 'but we can't help ourselves; I never expects to be free on this

I turned to the good un :-'The slave-masters,' I said, 'when they go up North, on you had a right to dispense or retain at plea- say you are all contented, and don't want to be free-is

> 'Oh, J_s, xo,' she exclaimed with an energy that both amused and amazed me. IV. WITH BOYS.

> I have had con. cons. with four colored mulatto boys contented also.

I asked one boy-a free boy : 'Do you think that any boys who are slaves are con-

'There may be two or three,' he answered, 'but they haven't got any sense.'

THE NATIVE EXILE.

I rode several miles in the wagon of a free man of col or, and conversed with him all the time. At the age of thirteen, he was liberated by his owner, a Quaker gen tleman, who sold his estate and manumitted all his slave before going to the North. He had six children by his One morning, in walking up Calhoun street, I saw a first wife, but she was a slave-her surviving children pretty colored girl standing at a garden gate, and of therefore, were born into bondage, also. He said that he ourse went over and had a long con. con. (confidential had done well, in a pecuniary sense, but that before conversation) with her, on things in general, and sla- three years were over, himself and all his children would very in particular. She was a finely-formed, Saxon- sail for Liberia. 'No, sir,' he answered a question faced girl, with a sparkling, roguish-looking eye; her proposed, 'I wouldn't leave a child of mine in a coun hair was black and glossy, and all her features were try where they would be sold into slavery for a time, Caucassian-but her complexion was yellow, and there- even if they are free, if they couldn't pay their taxesyes, sir, they does that here.' Hold ! Enough ! JOHN BALL, Jr.

LETTER PROM JOSEPH BARKER.

In the London Reasoner, of August 13th, we find the following letter to the editor of that pa-

'MR. BARKER'S RENEWED OFFER OF DISCUSSION never tried; "cause they would catch me agin, and then I'd get ginger!"

"MR. BARKER'S RENEWED OFFER OF DESCRIPTION OF THE OFFER OFFER OF THE OFFER OFFER

'I am now at liberty to devote what time I may

After a few further remarks, during the course of which she hinted that her mistress might be induced to sell her, and that she would have no objection—in point of fact, rather the reverse—to become my property, I bade the pretty, lively female slave farewell.

(Honi soit que mal y' pense: there was a third party present. Shame on you, oh reader!)

I. The Old Couple.

I was leaning on the outside of the fence of a garden, a few miles from Charleston, in which an old man of color was working:—

"I am now at fiberty to devote what time I may be able to spend in England to lectures, unless some other minister in the confidence of some leading orthodox denomination should offer discussion, and of this I see no likelihood.

"I had large meetings at Halifax. The large Odd-Fellows' Hall was crowded every night. We had, too, full meetings at Northampton. I am now at Middleboro'. On Sunday, I commenced a course of six lectures at Sheffield. My next engagements are at Leeds, Massley, and Liverpool. Then comes Glasgow, Oldham, Staleybridge, Devonport, Northampton again:—then Bradford, Todmorden, Ongershead, fac My time, is all besyden up to few miles from Charleston, in which an old man of olor was working:—

'Then you're had—how many masters in all?' I sked.

'Five, massa, al'thegether,' said the slave, touching is cap, as he had done at least a dozen times during.

The change which has taken place at the course of next week, if the clergy do not accept my challenge.

'I am glad to find free thought and liberal views are the course of next week, if the clergy do not accept my challenge.

'I am glad to find free thought and liberal views are the course of next week, if the clergy do not accept my challenge.

extending. The change which has taken place among the people during the last ten years is truly glorious. The power of the priesthood is crumbled to pieces. Their confidence has departed. They are aghist to find that their boasted evidences, external, internal, and collateral, are not there—that ternal, internal, and collateral, are not thereond, and five by dis old woman.'

He pointed to a negress, who had just entered the garden. Her wool was grey, but she appeared to be at that their fear of discussion, and their evasion of

parden. Her wool was grey, but she appeared to be at least twenty years her husband's junior. I saluted her, the question when they are forced into discussion, and immediately commenced a categorical attack on her.

'You ever been married more than once?'

'Oh yes, massa,' said the silver-grey woolly-headed lady, 'I's been married once before.'

'Had any children?'

'You masse I's had five by discleman, and seven.'

'You masse I's had five by discleman, and seven.'

DEMOCRATIC FRATERNITY. 'You are both Christmas: A remarker.

'Yes, massa, we goes to the church; we's not members of de church, 'cause we's colored people, and they divisions and subdivisions, factions, sects and cliques of the party were 'in.' Below, we give a clique of the harmony that prevailed on the oc-

lately read in the North Carolina Baptist Recorder, And how is it-enquired Mr. R .- with the pr

was written by a professed minister of the Gospel of Love, for the purpose of proving that Jesus, the Friend of oppressed Humanity, was a Southern Rights Man; and that God, the Father of our Race, whose name is the Enquirer as regards its course on the Know-Nothing question, we did not clearly understand, as there arose at this time a muffled roar of excite-Love, had 'revealed' that it was Heaven's will that the ment, such that we could not hear distinctly every Negro should be a bondsman; and, consequently, that word. But we understood Mr. R. to charge the Sugar Houses, and treadmills, and blood-hounds, and Millard Fillmores, and John Mitchels, and Judas Doug-

When Mr. Remelin uttered the word falsehood de church.'

'If you keep all the commandments as well as you have kept the first,' I answered, 'you are Christians of the A., No. 1, sect. Eight and five are thirteen, thirteen and five make eighteen, you've had eighteen children ald man have 'you've had eighteen children ald man h gates sprang to their feet upon the seats, which being of pine, went down with a shrill crash, and *Yes, massa,' said the old stave granting.

*Eight and five are twelve—that's the old woman's share; you've done very well between you, I declare, remarked the inquisitively impudent young Gentile.

The colored Peplenishers roared with laughter, which the d—d Dutchman, 'move him, move him,' put him out.' he shall speak, by G—d,' 'go it, Rem lin,' 'hurra for Green township,' 'let's hear him.' ' Eight and five are twelve-that's the old woman's a tumult of voices was raised, uttering all kinds of as interrupted by—a question:

'How long has your first husband been dead?'

'He isn't dead, masss,' said the mother of a dozen

'He isn't dead, masss,' said the mother of a dozen darkies, 'he's living yet. I didn't like him, and I neber that he would have his Dutch brains out. A number of men opposed his progress, but he flung them aside and charged right on, dashing delegates right

'Ob, yes, massa; ha! ha! ha! ha! Psa great deal younger than he is, but I wouldn't change again.'

'Rather flattering that, to you, old boy,' I said, addressing the male article of traffic, 'do you return the compliment?'

'Yes, 'deed, massa, she's a nice ole gal,' rejoined the chattel, 'I's knowed her since she was dat high'—he levelled his hand to within two feet of the earth—'and bloodthirsty mob was after him, and fied, looking lack his face of a ghostly whiteness." levelled his hand to within two feet of the earth—'and I knows dat she's a good un.'

I knows dat she's a good un.'

Chuckles expressive of gratification followed from the good un, which was succeeded by a history of the ole man's life, spoken in such broken English that the wandering Gentile, although he had drunk enough of lager bier in German cellars to have drowned Governor Seymour and all his hosts, and had dined at 'down-town fit of them, if it had not been for the dense crowd about him, and fled, looking back, his face of a ghostly whiteness. The uproar was stunning. Everybody was dealing out windy damnation to those about him, and clenched hands were elevated in all directions. We did not observe any weapons drawn, but were informed that several revolvers were in the pockets of Remelin's accordance with the company of the comp

The Whigs of Massachusetts have set up a very

and pusillanimous course on the occasion of the B affair, renders his election impossible. It is to be h that he may decline, and a better man nominated i -N. Y. Tribune.

A collision recently occurred on the South East ern and Brighton Railway, in England, by which two or three persons were killed, and over one hundred bad-ly injured.

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IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing.

284. WASHINGTON STREET. MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 24 Washington Street, avails herself of this medium for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and visitity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and would respectfully assure them that, by unremitting enders, ors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their fa-

vors.

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing Ladie, and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champooing, an such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be excelled. as it produces new hair where baldness had take

Her chemical researches have developed an inimita-Her chemical researches have developed an inimis-ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desideratur looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast commending itself to favor. For all her compounds and their appli-cation she arrants satisfaction, or demands no pay. Ladies can be waited on at their own residences, at at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., to?, P. M. She has numerous recommendation from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhere which can be seen by those why design. which can be seen by those who desire Boston, May 13.

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

NO. 1 GLEN STREET. THIS Institution is under the medical direction of Dr SETH ROGERS, and is well arranged for treatment,

at all seasons. TERMS.—Usually from \$7 to \$9 per week. For treat

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A N Establishment of this character is commencing the Harwich, under the direction of Geldert Sum, Proprietor, W. Felch, Physician, and Miss Ezze M. Smith, Assistant.

Miss Smith is a young lady of medical educates; and Dr. Felch has, for many years, been extensively known as a popular teacher of the whole Science of Man, and a successful Practitioner of the Natural Trebment of Disease, (the Hydropathic in concurrence with the Memoric).

e Mesmeric.)
Several patients can board in Capt. Smith's family in a pleasant, rural, healthful location, within a m the sea shore on Vineyard Sound.

Terms, from \$6 per week to \$9. Address, Dr. W. Felich, Harwich Port, Mass.

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AT NEW IPSWICH, N. H. MRS. LUCINDA HATCH, having had long experithe public that she has lately made additions to commodations, and is prepared to treat successfully stients that may place themselves under her care. He residence is three miles from Mason Village, the presidence terminus of the Peterboro' and Shirley railroads.

Terms, more favorable than at most establishment

New Ipswich, June 9.

DISCOURSES Rendition of Anthony Burns. THE following publications on this atroious out-rage on the rights of man and the law of God an for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill:—

The New Crime against Humanity'—A sermon by Theodore Parker. Price 25 cts. The Rendition of Anthony Burns. Its Causes and Consequences.' A discourse by James Freeman

Clarke. Price 10 cents. The Crisis of Freedom.' A sermon preached in Lynn, by Samuel Johnson. Price 12½ ets. The Bad Friday.' A sermon preached in West Ear-bury, by Edmund B. Willson. Price 123 cts. Massachusetts in Mourning.' A sermon preached in Worcester, by T. W. Higginson. Price 10 cts.

God Greater than Man.' A Sermon preached at Bar-lingion, Vt., by Joshua Young. Price 124 cts. New Era in Healing. CURE BY NUTRITION.

DYSPEPSIA, Consumption, Headache, and all forms of Diseases, successfully treated by Netherfold, without medicine. you have completely cured me of chewing and smoking tobacco. I am now in perfect health, having gained thirty pounds during the three months I have been under your treatment by Nutrition. It is worth any amount of money to me, and I thank you a thousand times.

Pamphlets of Information, respecting this are method of Cure, for sale at the office of this paper, and sent by mail, free, for one dime, prepaid.

June 9. South Adams, Mass. May 16, 1854.

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the Repro-ductive Element in Man, as a means to his elevaductive Element in Man, as a means to his tion and happiness. By Henry C. Wright. The ent is the Child of the Past, and the Parent of the BELA MARSH, No. 15 Franklin street. April 14.

> WHITES DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS. No. 36 WASHINGTON ST.,

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840, STILL continue in successful operation; and having been recently refitted and improved by the addition of a large northern sky-light, (the only one of the kind in the city,) the proprietors feel confident that they can now offer inducements unsurpassed, if not unequalled, elsewhere.

No person is expected to take a likeness that is not perfectly satisfactory.

Remember the old place, 36 Washington sires, near Cornhill.

May 26.

WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON. SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS AND SPEECIES of WILLIAM LEGYD GARRISON—316 pages, duodeo imo. Price—In cloth, \$1.00; extra gilt, \$1.25.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

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ROBERT F. W

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